

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,495

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1974

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
 Part. Temp. 34-43 (75-94). Tomorrow, fair.
 Yesterday's Temp. 36-51 (79-91).
LONDON:
 Showers. Temp. 39-51 (65-95).
 Tomorrow, Part. Temp. 39-51 (65-95).
CHICAGO:
 Part. Temp. 39-51 (65-95).
 Tomorrow, Part. Temp. 39-51 (65-95).
NEW YORK:
 Part. Temp. 39-51 (65-95).
 Tomorrow, Part. Temp. 39-51 (65-95).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

ABRUS 10.8
Belgium 10.8
Denmark 10.8
France 10.8
Germany 10.8
Greece 10.8
Italy 10.8
Japan 10.8
Lebanon 10.8
Luxembourg 10.8
Netherlands 10.8
Nigeria 10.8
Portugal 10.8
Spain 10.8
Sweden 10.8
Switzerland 10.8
Turkey 10.8
U.S. Military (Base) 10.8
Yugoslavia 10.8

Lindbergh, 72, Dies in Hawaii

Aviator Went to His Home There Knowing He Had Terminal Cancer

HANA, Maui, Hawaii, Aug. 26 (AP)—Charles Augustus Lindbergh, 72, who averted the world in 1927 with his solo flight from New York to Paris in his single-engine airplane, The Spirit of St. Louis, died today in this small community, where he had come with the knowledge that he had terminal cancer.

Dr. Milton Howell, a long-time friend, said that the aviation pioneer died of cancer of the lymphatic system. Lindbergh's wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, and a son, Lind, were with him at his death.

Lindbergh had spent the last eight days here following a monthlong stay at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York for treatment of his illness.

"When he knew that he would not recover," Mr. Lindbergh requested that he be taken here from Columbia so he could die," Dr. Howell said. "He had made his vacation home here for many years and wanted to die here."

Dr. Howell, the only physician in this remote community of 800 inhabitants, said that he had arranged for Lindbergh to stay in a seaside home where he could be treated by special nurses.

He said that Lindbergh's two other sons, Scott of Paris and Jon of the state of Washington, had been with their father last week but were not here when he died.

Pan American World Airways.



whose routes across the Atlantic and Pacific were pioneered by Lindbergh, said that he had decided to return to Hana a week ago Saturday "when he realized things were desperate."

Lindbergh was a touse-haired 35-year-old, a former airplane-wing-walker, barn-stormer and mail pilot, when history's first solo transatlantic

flight brought him international fame. He was the toast of two continents for his feat that brought him publicity, honors, adoration and — eventually — tragedy and controversy.

He went into self-imposed exile following the sensational trial and conviction of Bruno Hauptmann for the 1932 kidnap-murder of Lindbergh's infant son, Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr.

He emerged again to campaign against U.S. entry into World War II, alienating many Americans. He resigned his colonel's commission in the Army Air Corps after President Franklin D. Roosevelt indirectly but publicly questioned his patriotism.

After unheralded service as a civilian instructor of fighter pilots during the war, Lindbergh went into virtual seclusion at his home in Darien, Conn. He appeared in public only infrequently, to campaign for support of the United Nations and international control of atomic weapons and, later, to work quietly for wildlife conservation.

He removed himself so far from the public eye that in later years he could walk, unrecognized, in New York, where an estimated four million persons once turned out to welcome him in the biggest ticker-tape parade that the city has ever had.

A private funeral service was scheduled for 3 p.m. today (2800 GMT) at Kipuhulu Church here.

The Lindberghs' vacation



Charles Lindbergh soon after his historic flight.

home was in Kipuhulu, near Hana. Dr. Howell said that Lindbergh had designed the house, specifically excluding

• An account of Lindbergh's life appears on pages 4 and 5.

electricity, and that it had been its legal residence since last January.

"They usually spent three to four months here, both doing a lot of writing," Dr. Howell said of the former aviator and his wife.

He said that the Lindberghs' daughter, Reeve, who lives in New England, would not be at the funeral. He added that Jon Lindbergh was returning from Washington to Hana but that the other son, Scott, would not be able to return from Paris.

A second daughter, Anne, also lives in Paris.

Dr. Howell said that he had known Lindbergh since 1967 and that they had struck up a friendship because of their mutual interest in conservation.

Meet With Waldheim

Turkish, Greek Chiefs On Cyprus Hold Talks

By Bernard D. Nossiter

NICOSIA, Aug. 26 (WP)—Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, brought leaders of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities together today for the first time since peace talks broke down in Geneva on Aug. 13.

The meeting was largely confined to the devastating human problems arising from the Turkish assault on Cyprus. But Mr. Waldheim made clear his belief that it could open the door to political negotiations that would bring peace to the island.

The one concrete result of the 36-minute session was an agreement between Glafkos Clerides, the head of the Greek community, and Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish leader, to continue their dialogue. They will meet every Monday to discuss humanitarian issues.

[Turkish troops opened fire today on Greek Army positions near Lyofit, along the Evros River, which divides the two countries, a Greek official source said. The source said Greek troops did not return the fire, United Press International reported. Greek sources said a similar incident took place on Aug. 23.]

Political sources in Nicosia, meanwhile, said that the Greek Cypriots have begun a clandestine campaign to recruit a guerrilla army from among the thousands of refugees at two British military bases on the island.

Mr. Waldheim told reporters his session in Cyprus was "constructive . . . very useful."

"We have made a step forward, a limited step," he said, and it is "a very encouraging sign for the future."

Before going to Ankara this afternoon, the UN chief said, "A good beginning in this (humanitarian) field 'would' contribute to a political solution in Cyprus."

Later, in Ankara, Mr. Waldheim said that "we cannot expect the negotiations to begin again in the next 48 hours. But it is clear that everybody is trying to get out of the deadlock we are in. I am certainly confident that it will be possible to overcome the difficulties and resume negotiations."

The two Cypriot community leaders, however, were markedly skeptical about the prospects of expanding their talks.

Mr. Clerides, the island's President, said: "I am willing to discuss everything with Mr. Denktaş. But it doesn't depend on Mr. Denktaş. It depends much more on what Ankara wants."

"I am not very optimistic because in Ankara's point of view, Turkey, Greece and Britain must be represented" in any political negotiations.

Mr. Clerides has lined up with Greece in giving qualified support to a proposal from the Soviet Union for peace talks involving the 15 nations of the Security Council.

Mr. Denktaş, the Vice-President of Cyprus, described any political discussions with Mr. Clerides as "a danger that must be averted."

However, he told reporters that the new dialogue "will help a political settlement in the end," a message he said he gave Mr. Clerides.

Mr. Denktaş, moreover, told newsmen last week that he could discuss any issue with Mr. Clerides "off the record."

Mr. Denktaş also told newsmen that he was still holding open the possibility of declaring

a separate Turkish Cypriot republic in the Turkish-held north if the Greeks do not agree to his proposal for a bilingual system under a federalized government.

"If the Greeks do not come to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International.

SOVIET PLAN ACCEPTED—Igor Yezov (left), Soviet ambassador to Athens, accompanied by Foreign Ministry officials and interpreters, leaving the Greek Foreign Ministry yesterday after being informed by the Foreign Minister, George Mavros, of the Greek government's acceptance of the Soviet proposal for Cyprus settlement.

Ford Lists Economic Goals For Domestic 'Summit' Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UPI).

President Ford outlined to his Cabinet today five goals he hopes to achieve at the domestic economic summit meeting he has called for Sept. 27 and 28, a White House spokesman said.

Presidential Press Secretary J.F. terHorst also announced that Mr. Ford will hold his first press conference as President Wednesday on radio and television.

Mr. Ford met today with Kenneth Bush, chairman of the steering committee on the summit conference, and William Seidman, its executive director, before the 1 1/2-hour cabinet meeting, at which the conference date was set.

According to Mr. terHorst, Mr. Ford outlined these goals to the Cabinet:

• Clarifying the nation's economic condition.

• Identifying causes of inflation.

• Developing a consensus on policy to deal with the situation.

• Developing new policies.

• Determining hardship areas requiring immediate action.

Mr. Ford's day of confronting what he terms the nation's No. 1 problem contrasted with a relaxing day yesterday when he played golf and attended a party given by a White House reporter.

"All I can say to all of you who suffered with us, who put up with me . . . is that we had a helluva good time and the truth is I wouldn't have missed this for anything," he said to the gathering of reporters who covered his travels as Vice-President.

Asked later about White House press relations, almost nonexistent in the Nixon administration, Mr. Ford said: "They couldn't be better; just wonderful. They're fine people. I hope they think I've been frank with them."

Effective Sept. 10 Portugal, Guinea-Bissau Sign Independence Pact

ALGIERS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Portugal and the Guinea-Bissau guerrilla movement signed an agreement today ending four centuries of Portuguese rule in the West African state.

This means independence for a nation of 800,000 inhabitants, most of whom are poor farmers. The pact was signed in the People's Palace in the presence of Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, who was said to have played a significant role in bringing the two sides together.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares signed for Portugal and Maj. Pedro Pires for the guerrilla movement known as the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC).

The two delegations issued a joint statement declaring that Portugal would formally recognize the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as a sovereign state Sept. 10.

The statement said that all Portuguese forces would withdraw from Guinea-Bissau by Oct. 31. The two sides agreed to order an immediate cease-fire in the war that has been fought there for more than 11 years.

The agreement said that Portugal and Guinea-Bissau would establish full diplomatic relations after Sept. 10 and, thereafter, maintain "a relationship of active cooperation—particularly in the economic, financial, cultural and technical fields—on a basis of independence, mutual respect, equality, reciprocity of interest and harmonious relations between the citizens of each of the two republics."

The text of the accord made it clear that the strategic Cape Verde Islands, 400 miles off the west African coast, would not immediately become part of the new state of Guinea-Bissau.

Portugal pledged to hold a referendum on the islands at an unspecified date, "in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations."

The agreement said that both Portugal and the PAIGC consider that the end of Portuguese rule on the Cape Verde Islands "constitutes a necessary element of durable peace and sincere cooperation" between the two nations.

First of Colonies
 Guinea-Bissau is the first of Portugal's African colonies to achieve independence. It lies between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea, on the coast of west Africa and has an area of 13,948 square miles.

The military junta that ousted the former Portuguese regime in April also has promised independence to Angola and Mozambique, the two major Portuguese African territories.

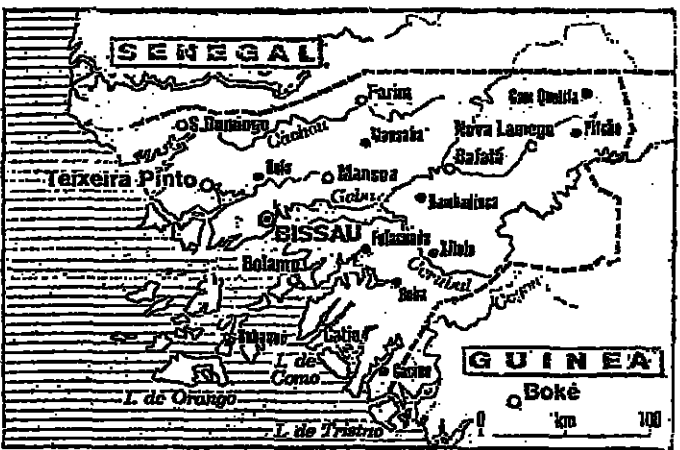
But freedom is not expected to come so quickly there because of continued fighting. As if to underscore that point, the two rebel groups in Angola said today that they would turn down any cease-fire offer from the Lisbon government.

The PAIGC proclaimed the Republic of Guinea-Bissau last September, and Portugal earlier this month asked the other members of the UN to recognize it and facilitate its admission to the world body.

On Aug. 12, the Security Council recommended that the General Assembly admit Guinea-Bissau. This will be done at the Assembly session beginning Sept. 17. It was the first time in UN history that the Council had recommended a territory for membership before its independence.

More than 100 nations now recognize Guinea-Bissau.

The United States does not but has voted for the state's admission to the UN and indicated that it would extend recognition soon after independence was granted.



Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea, whose independence was granted in ceremonies in Algiers yesterday.

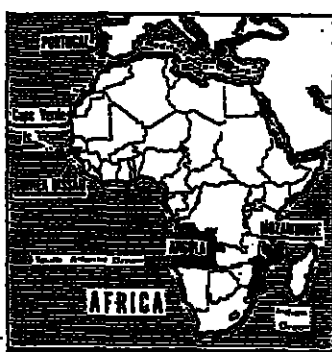
facilitate its admission to the world body.

On Aug. 12, the Security Council recommended that the General Assembly admit Guinea-Bissau. This will be done at the Assembly session beginning Sept. 17. It was the first time in UN history that the Council had recommended a territory for membership before its independence.

More than 100 nations now recognize Guinea-Bissau.

The United States does not but has voted for the state's admission to the UN and indicated that it would extend recognition soon after independence was granted.

Troops Returning
 LISBON, Aug. 26 (UPI)—Portugal continued to bring home its troops from Guinea-Bissau today in anticipation of independence.



Eight plane-loads of troops arrived in Lisbon during the week-end and four more were due today, army officials said. By the end of the week, about 10,000 soldiers are expected to have left Guinea-Bissau, the officials said.

Consuming Nations Hoped for Increase

Saudi Oil Production Drops Unexpectedly

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ).

Instead of increasing, as the United States and other oil-consuming nations had hoped, petroleum production in Saudi Arabia suddenly is declining.

Most of Saudi Arabia's oil is produced by the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) and it was learned that Aramco has begun trimming production sharply this month. For all of August, Aramco's daily crude-oil output may fall as much as 10 per cent below the July average of 8.5 million barrels a day.

Such a reduction by the U.S. Saudi consortium would remove more oil from world supplies than the combined cutbacks planned by two other major producing countries and announced last week. Those cutbacks, involving an estimated 650,000 barrels a day, were ordered by Venezuela and Kuwait to help prop up prices in the wake of a growing worldwide surplus of crude.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah el-Ahmed went to Saudi Arabia today. He said he would hold talks with King Faisal and other Saudi government leaders on "unilateral relations and present conditions" in the Persian Gulf region.

[Kuwait plans to ask members

of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to adopt a program of production management for crude oil that could reduce output by 10 per cent to 20 per cent, according to sources in the Kuwaiti Ministry of Finance and Oil. The New York Times reported.]

[The sources said the proposed program would have two main functions: to provide a system of adjusting production levels to meet seasonal changes in demand and to set up joint management among OPEC members to fit crude-oil production to world demand. The plan will be proposed at an OPEC meeting in Vienna next month, the sources said.]

[The net effect of the program would be to eliminate any surplus oil from the world market and thus allow exporting countries to control prices. Sales would be made on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis.]

Although it owns 60 per cent of Aramco, the Saudi government did not order the company to reduce production this month. Aramco's management made that decision because the companies that it supplies, including the Saudi-owned Petroleum, are taking less petroleum than expected.

Nonetheless, the development is sure to further dim hopes of oil consumers that Saudi Arabia might lead the way to lower world oil prices by stepping up output. It also follows the apparent postponement of a widely publicized oil auction that was supposed to have been held by Saudi Arabia early this month.

Saudi officials had pledged to accept whatever prices might be offered at the auction.

Just how much Aramco's production will be reduced this month is not clear. "It appears," a source said, "that production will be down by a sizable amount."

Aramco's major customers are the four U.S. oil firms that retain a 40 per cent interest in the company: Exxon Corp., Texaco Inc., Standard Oil Co. of California and Mobil Oil Corp.

Unless these companies substantially increase the amounts of oil they take in the last part of August—an unlikely prospect in view of the world crude surplus—Aramco's production for the month will average under eight million barrels a day for the first time since the Arab embargo ended in March. And it was estimated that production

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.K. Minister Sees General Vote on Oct. 3

LONDON, Aug. 26 (UPI)—A prominent member of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government said today that a majority of the Cabinet favors holding a parliamentary general election on Oct. 3.

Employment Secretary Michael Foot told a rally of 500 miners at Bethesda, Kent: "We have only four or five weeks in which to work really hard to elect a new Labor government. The date favored by the majority of the government is Thursday, Oct. 3."

Mr. Wilson alone has the right to dissolve Parliament and order new national elections.

But political sources said Mr. Foot's statement, climaxing weeks of mounting speculation that Mr. Wilson will order the vote early in October, appeared to indicate he either has made up his mind or will do so soon.

By law Mr. Wilson is not obliged to hold a new election until the spring of 1979. But since the last general election, on Feb. 28, Mr. Wilson has headed only a minority government.

Biggest Single Party

Although Labor is the largest single party in Parliament, it has only three more seats than the second-largest party, the Conservatives.

The Conservatives and the small third-ranking Liberal party have been able at any time to join together to defeat the government.

In the weeks before Parliament began its summer recess at the end of July, the government was defeated on more than a dozen occasions in the House of Commons.

Political experts said Mr. Wilson's aim would be to try to break out of this stalemate and to win re-election for a full five-year term at the head of a government with a strong parliamentary majority.

Speculation about a possible election date grew when Mr. Wilson announced Friday that he would address the annual convention of the 10-million-member Trades Union Congress at Brighton on Sept. 6.

Newspapers speculated that Mr. Wilson might use the speech as a springboard to launch an election campaign.

Customs Agents Ban Overtime in Italy

ROME, Aug. 26 (Reuters).

Unions representing 4,500 Italian customs officials today ordered a ban on overtime work effective Sunday. Their action threatens to create long delays at frontier posts.

The customs officials normally work 100 hours overtime a month. Parliament last month rejected a government proposal to provide extra funds for customs activities.



United Press International.

CYPRUS TALKS—Greek Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot Vice-President Rauf Denktaş (right) shaking hands as they left after their first meeting under the auspices of the UN yesterday in Nicosia. At right center is Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary-general; at left center is Maj. Gen. Frem Chand of UN force.

To Offset Somali Buildup

Ethiopia Said to Get U.S. Arms

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The United States has begun to deliver heavy arms to Ethiopia to offset the steady buildup of Soviet military weapons in Somalia.

In the last two weeks, at least several dozen M-60 heavy tanks have arrived here and more are expected, according to Western diplomatic and Ethiopian sources. Also reportedly arriving are newer-model helicopters to replace older ones already being flown by the Ethiopian Air Force.

The American Embassy here refused to comment on the reports.

The American decision to send heavy arms appears to represent

a reversal in recent official U.S. thinking about the seriousness of the Somalia threat to Ethiopia and a change in attitude toward the Ethiopian argument that the imbalance of arms in eastern Africa is tipping dangerously in favor of Soviet-backed Somalia.

Kissinger's Decision
The decision is understood to have been made at a National Security Council meeting in May during which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger overruled the advice of both State Department and Pentagon officials and ordered a moderate increase in American arms deliveries to the U.S.-equipped Ethiopian armed forces. The tanks began arriving here about a month after the visit

to Somalia of Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, who reportedly offered seven MIG-21 jet fighters to his Somali hosts.

The Russians are reported to operate several naval and air bases now in Somalia, which has a 1,700-mile coast along the Indian Ocean. Moscow radio called Mr. Podgorny's visit "timely reconnaissance."

A few months ago, State Department officials were arguing that Ethiopia exaggerated both the threat from and the military capability of Somalia and was misleading Somali intentions.

Somalia claims Ethiopia's eastern Ogaden region, an area that represents about one-third of the Ethiopian landmass. The two countries fought a brief border war in 1964 and since then Somalia has been pressing its claim with increasing vigor. The shipment of Soviet arms to Somalia has accelerated considerably since 1972.

It was not immediately known how many tanks or new helicopters the United States was sending to Ethiopia or whether Phantom aircraft, which Addis Ababa also has long requested, are included in the current arms shipments.

However, Ethiopian sources said that the number of M-60 tanks was fairly small and that the Ethiopian government was paying for some of them itself.

Eritrean Talks Bid

BEIRUT, Aug. 26 (AP).—Eritrean rebels declared today that they are willing to negotiate a peaceful settlement with Ethiopia on new military rules in a neutral country.

"But the Ethiopian government must first make a public recognition that the Eritrean Liberation Front is the sole legitimate representative of the Eritrean people," from spokesman Mohammed Said told a news conference in Beirut.

He said that the front insists on complete independence for Eritrea, a 46,000-square-mile province with a 1.2-million population on Ethiopia's Red Sea coast.

Demonstrations Against Japan Continue in Seoul

SEOUL, Aug. 26 (AP).—Anti-Communist demonstrations continued in South Korea today for the eighth straight day since the funeral of the nation's first lady, Mrs. Chung Hee Park.

In Seoul, more than 30,000 citizens and students demonstrated, some of them near the Japanese Embassy, demanding Japan's full cooperation in investigating the assassination attempt, which allegedly was plotted in Japan.

Some students shouted slogans which included "Let's boycott Japanese merchandise," and "Japan should apologize for the assassination."

The Interior Ministry today dismissed 26 more police officers in connection with the assassination attempt against President Chung Hee Park Aug. 15, bringing the total to 30.



U.S. ENVOY TO CYPRUS—William Crawford (center) is congratulated by Robert Ingersol, deputy secretary of state, as Mrs. Crawford looks on after swearing-in ceremonies at the State Department yesterday, making Mr. Crawford the new U.S. ambassador to Cyprus. He replaces Rodger Davies who was slain in an attack on the embassy.

Turkey Discounts the Threat Of Guerrilla War on Cyprus

By Juan de Onis

ANKARA, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Turkish military commanders say that they are not seriously concerned about Greek guerrilla action on Cyprus and are also confident that Turkey can match any Greek buildup of jets and tanks.

Gen. Semih Sancar, chief of the Turkish General Staff, said in an interview that Greek Cypriots would "suffer a new defeat" if they tried to use guerrilla tactics.

Yesterday President Gialafos Clerides of Cyprus, a Greek Cypriot, hinted that continued Turkish occupation of areas formerly held by Greek Cypriots could lead to guerrilla warfare.

The Turkish force of 40,000 men on Cyprus includes commando units especially trained to fight guerrillas. The army demonstrated its skill between 1971 and 1973 in crushing leftist revolutionary guerrillas in Turkey.

With the strong support of the Turkish-Cypriot civilian population in the Turkish-occupied sector, Turkish military intelligence experts say, it would be as fruitless for Greek Cypriot guerrillas to attack the Turkish Army as it has been for Arab guerrillas in their raids into Israel.

Today was Armed Forces Day in Turkey and crowds turned out to applaud a modest parade here by a marching band and an infantry company to commemorate the battle of Cumuhupnar, in which the Turkish destroyed an invading Greek army in 1922.

Gen. Sancar acknowledged in

an interview published here today that there had been a "short delay" in the delivery of U.S.-built jets to Turkey as a result of the Cyprus crisis.

"I think they are delaying the Phantoms for political reasons. Four of them should have come in August," Gen. Sancar told the weekly Turkish news magazine Yanki.

But in the long run, Gen. Sancar said, the Turkish armed forces, which are a major partner in NATO defenses, were sure that the United States will not cut off aid.

Asked about a report that Greece had begun to receive 44 French Mirage jets and French tanks, Gen. Sancar replied:

"They will get the aircraft in one year. During this time we can increase what we have today twice or three times."

The Turkish armed forces have been almost entirely armed with equipment made in the United States, including about 260 jets. The Phantoms would be an advance over other models and would match the jets that have been ordered by Greece.

A large, rapid arms acquisition program here would represent a heavy burden on the finances of this developing country of 40 million people, where more than 60 per cent of the population are peasants. The per capita income is less than \$400 a year.

Turkey has devoted about 20 per cent of its budget of about \$4 billion this year to the military.

Leaders Hold Cyprus Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

a settlement, we might have to establish a Turkish Cypriot wing, hoping they might join with us in a bilateral system later," he said.

The key point of today's events is that the wall between Greek and Turkish Cypriots has now been breached at the top. Moreover, humanitarian and political problems are intertwined on this island and no hard and fast separation is possible.

Each side holds members of the other community hostage, sometimes behind barbed wire, sometimes in a village encircled by hostile troops. Whether Greek refugees in the island's southern region will be allowed to return to their homes in the Turkish-controlled north is both a political and a humanitarian issue.

Mr. Denktash acknowledged as much with a partisan twist. Releasing the 700 Turkish Cypriot civilians held by the Greek in Laraca is a human question, he said. But permitting refugee Greek Cypriots to go back north is a political issue, he insisted.

Mr. Waldheim first met separately with Mr. Denktash and Mr. Clerides at their offices before bringing them together on neutral ground. The UN chief emerged from his conversation with Mr. Denktash to say, "We are faced with a new situation and it is necessary to determine the new mandate" for the UN's 4,400-member peacekeeping force.

The Turks have been pressing the UN agency to pull its troops out of their zone, sharply limiting their movement and confining most of them to camps outside population centers. The Security Council has instructed the Greeks and Turks to permit the UN troops to move freely, all over the island.

But Mr. Waldheim's reference to a "new mandate" suggests, he may be ready to recognize the realities of power and seek an order limiting his troops to the cease-fire line. He did not, however, explain what he wanted in the "new mandate" and some UN officials are hoping that it would repeat the existing instructions. Then the Turkish harassing tactics could be displayed as defying world opinion.

Western diplomats, however, believe that instructions curbing the UN forces are more likely to be issued.

U.S. Opposes Soviet Bid
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP).—The State Department registered its guarded opposition today to a Soviet proposal for an international conference on Cyprus.

"Our preliminary assessment is that creation of still another forum would not be useful," spokesman Robert Anderson said.

"Nevertheless, we are willing to consider any proposal for moving the negotiating process forward—provided it would be acceptable to all the parties."

The statement is the first substantive U.S. reaction to the Soviet plan put forward last week.

UN Sea Parley Set to Resume In March, 1975

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Delegates to the deadlocked third United Nations conference on the law of the sea agreed today to reconvene in Geneva from March 17 to May 3, and possibly return to sign a "Caracas convention" in mid-1975 if a new treaty is negotiated.

U.S. Ambassador John Stevenson, in announcing his delegation's support, said, "1975 is the best opportunity to achieve general agreement."

Mr. Stevenson, who earlier warned that the United States might take unilateral action if sufficient progress were not shown by Thursday's closing date, said he regretted so much time had been spent trying to decide on a date for the follow-up meeting.

News Analysis

French Policy on Defense Gets Post-Gaullist Review

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Aug. 26 (NYT).—When President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a man not known for expertise on security and defense, announced several weeks ago that he was about to embark on a "week of reflection" on French defense, eyebrows were raised in Paris. Was there to be change in this area sensitive to Gaullists? For several days he called in everybody in France thought to be an authority on the subject. They made similar comments afterward: "The President listened, but said little."

One of this new government's principal concerns is, according to reliable reports, how to adapt French defense policy to new requirements without upsetting Gaullists and the left to the point of bringing down the government. On national defense, as on many other questions, the left was close to De Gaulle, particularly on the concept of an "independent" French defense strategy.

Under De Gaulle, following French withdrawal from NATO's integrated military doctrine, based on the defense of national territory on the threat of massive nuclear retaliation, no enemy, no matter how large, would risk the destruction of its cities by an attack on France, it was held here.

The contradiction in this policy, as it was seen from abroad, was that France showed no interest in defending its allies and neighbors, even though their independence was obviously basic to French interests. The defense of the rest of Western Europe was assumed by NATO. For example, given French policy, it was logical to assume that France would do nothing to defend West Germany in the event of a Soviet attack. Without NATO, all of West Germany could be brought under the Soviet boot without France raising a missile, if Moscow stopped on that side of the Rhine.

Under this strategy, Paris was careful not to join in NATO's forward defense in West Germany. While NATO troops crowded the East German border in a defense posture, French forces held back at Baden-Baden, near the French border. Bonn argued in vain that the only defense of France was a forward defense in West Germany.

The issue became particularly sensitive with the deployment this year of Pluton, the French tactical nuclear missile. Pluton was not even put in West Germany, but deployed in eastern France, where its 16-mile range means that in a conflict it could fall on allied heads, not the enemy.

The truth is that France has always been as suspicious of the Germans as of the Russians. Why not, was the Gaullist argument. When did Russia ever attack France? In his quest for national independence, De Gaulle created a situation that was diplomatically expedient, was militarily dangerous for France.

Beginning Under Jobert
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is a man schooled to find the errors in things, and a better way to do them. Although he has not yet revealed the results of the "week of reflection," enough has leaked out to indicate the direction.

Interestingly, it was under the last government that the President reportedly intends to continue. It began with an analysis by then Foreign Minister Michel Jobert following the June 22, 1973, agreement on the prevention of nuclear war by President Nixon and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Jobert's thesis, which he repeated throughout 1973 and which was shared by many other

Europeans, was that the June accord and Soviet-American détente would lead to an eventual U.S. troop disengagement from Europe and that the Europeans had better take new steps toward European defense cooperation.

Thus did high-level and highly secret French-German talks begin on the possibility of French participation in forward defense in West Germany. Since these talks were already under way, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will now be able to bring them to fruition without too great a Gaullist outcry—even though prominent Gaullists such as party leader Alexandre Sanguinetti have been urging for years that all French forces be returned from beyond the Rhine.

Agreement Expected
Moreover, the French and the West Germans now are expected to work out a satisfactory double-key agreement under which Pluton could be brought to the forward defenses in Germany.

The implications of these changes are considerable. They would bring France into the NATO lines and into closer cooperation with the allies. From an imperious position of Gaullist isolationism, France would have evolved into a nation concerned with the modern defense of Europe based on flexible response.

But there is more: The French are looking to anyone who will listen that France is ready to start cooperating with the Europeans inside NATO cooperating among themselves—if the European group shows more interest in creating a "new defense" concept, this would mean that France would join Eurodef, the European group's arms production and procurement agency, if that agency becomes—in the words of one Frenchman—"something" more than a vehicle for buying American arms.

The joining of Eurodef and the Eurogroup would be difficult for many Gaullists and leftists to accept. But here, too, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has a trump to play. The announcement that such a step has contributed to French arms sales to other NATO members, particularly opening up the Mirage jet fighter market to significant new sales, would help to silence both political groups. It could also provide a permanent reprieve for the French aircraft industry, which has been in serious difficulty lately.

As what has been heavy competition between French and American arms merchants for what is called here the "arms contract of the century," the Dassault Mirage is running well. It now looks as if at least some of the Europeans are going to opt for what is called the "European" solution: despite the difficulties this will create within NATO and the U.S. Congress.

In a sense it is one more battle between the Atlanticists of NATO, men concerned with defense and the importance of the U.S. presence in Europe, and the "Europeans" of the European Community, men concerned with creating greater European cohesion and identity.

Marcel Dassault, creator of the Mirage planes, feels some optimism. With four countries—Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway—set to buy 350 planes to replace the aging American F-104 Starfighter, he has said he expects to gain at least a third of the market. This would set up Dassault for a big slice of the future market, estimated at 3,500 new-generation aircraft and total contracts worth about \$30 billion.

Tomorrow: The "deal of the century."

Dollar's Woes, Inflation Cut U.S. Tourist Flow to Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Fewer Americans are visiting Europe this summer and those who do are keeping a tight grip on their purses, and sometimes, a survey by Bureau of The New York Times shows, their hearts.

"Now they are asking whether service is included," a café waiter said in Paris. "They never did that before."

Americans ask what the entry fee is and then turn away when they see 15 deutsche marks, said the man in Bonn who sells the 60-cent tickets to the house where Beethoven was born.

Many Americans have stayed home or closer to home this year because the deadly combination of a devalued dollar and European inflation has put the pleasure dome out of reach. Even the air ticket is still after four transatlantic fare increases since January. Traffic on scheduled lines is down for the first time in the postwar period.

Among other factors is worry about strikes, fuel shortages, polluted beaches, the war in Cyprus, and what Jean-Pierre Ennen of the Swiss National Tourist Office termed "the general climate of economic uncertainty."

Not Only Americans
It's not just Americans, but there are fewer Germans and French and British people coming to Italy this year, an Atlanta spokesman said in Rome.

Italians are traveling less, as well, partly because the Rome government, faced with stagger-

ing foreign bills, has clamped an \$800 annual limit on spending abroad.

Border policemen counted 20 per cent fewer French cars crossing into Spain this year. Many Frenchmen showed their hearts in the Ardennes, Brittany, Burgundy and the Vosges.

A London travel agent laments that the working-class vacation abroad has disappeared. All this hurts because tourist income represents at least 5 per cent of the overall foreign earnings of Western European nations, and the Europeans need much more foreign income to pay for higher-priced oil.

Cyprus Troubles
The troubles in Cyprus have kept many tourists out of Greece. Hotel business was reported to be off by 30 per cent in Athens and 50 per cent in the provinces this month.

With more Americans staying at home, the West German armed with their potent currency, have become the biggest travelers on the Continent. But they are shying from Americans. In France, for instance, German tourist spending has been calculated at no more than \$25 a day a person compared with \$50 a day for Americans. Many Germans driving into France and Austria take sleeping bags and tents to save hotel costs.

Hotel occupancy in London and Paris is down 20 per cent this year. Luxury hotels in both cities are less than a third full.

Saudi Output Of Oil Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

might be as low as 7.7 million barrels a day.

Such levels of production would be 6 per cent to 10 per cent under July's output.

An Aramco spokesman said weather was a factor behind a slowdown in deliveries and the resulting cutback in production. He cited "the inability to load tankers at Ras Tanura," the Saudi port on the Persian Gulf, for three days this month because of poor weather conditions.

But Aramco has a pipeline to the port of Sidon, Lebanon. Very little oil, however, is going through the pipe at the moment.

Tanks Are Full
Also, some of the companies taking Saudi crude do not have any place to put it. Their storage tanks in Europe and elsewhere, it is understood, are full.

Libya, oil production is continuing its steady slide, reflecting both the world supply glut and Libya's high crude price. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported, output in July was only 1.58 million barrels daily, about 600,000 barrels below July, 1973. Part of the July drop was due to a cut in output at nationalized fields.

In another development, Kuwait and the Japanese-owned Arabian Oil Co. signed a "participation" agreement today, turning over 60 per cent of the company's shares and assets to the Kuwaiti government.

NATO Supporter Is Nominated as Iceland Premier

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 26 (AP).—Geir Halgrimsson, 48, a keen supporter of Iceland's participation in NATO and of close defense cooperation with the United States, was nominated today by the parliamentary group of his Independence party as Iceland's new premier.

Mr. Halgrimsson is chairman of the conservative party which, in coalition with the Progressive party, is to take over from the leftist coalition government of Olafur Johannesson following elections June 30. Mr. Halgrimsson is a former mayor of Reykjavik.

It is expected that outgoing Premier Johannesson will inform President Kristján Eldjarn tomorrow, or not later than Wednesday, that a new Cabinet has been formed.

The new coalition holds 42 of the 60 seats in the Althing (parliament). The Independence party has 25. The Johannesson coalition was supported by the Progressive party, the People's Alliance party (Communist) and the Liberal Left party.

The Independence party and the Progressive party will each have four ministers in the new Cabinet.

I flew home Pan Am.



Carol Maines, East Lansing, Michigan

"Pan Am's schedule was a lot better than the other airline. I changed my reservation at Heathrow Airport, and I enjoyed the flight a lot."

Switch! **PAN AM.**
Call Pan Am now. The world's most experienced airline.

هكذا بن الأصل

McCarthy Plans to Run in '76 As Head of a New Movement

By Joel Weisman

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy said yesterday he would be a "decisive candidate" for the White House in 1976 as head of a new political movement.

Mr. McCarthy said he has assured the Committee for a Constitutional Presidency that he will lead a national ticket in 1976, "if the committee decides to have me do so." The committee, which has established headquarters in Washington, includes workers who were active in Sen. McCarthy's unsuccessful campaign in 1968 for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The newly formed committee named Mr. McCarthy its honorary chairman and chief national spokesman at a conference here to map strategy for 1976.

At a press conference, Mr. McCarthy predicted that the movement's chances of success "are better than ever with President Nixon out of the way, because we won't be attacking a wounded president."

He said that President Ford "shows no signs in his past record of restoring the presidency to its constitutionally mandated status. In fact, he has supported Presidents Johnson and Nixon as they eroded the Constitution."

Mr. McCarthy served with Mr. Ford in the House before election in 1958 to the Senate.

"I'm very suspicious of any transformations from past rec-

ords of men who enter the White House," Mr. McCarthy said.

The former senator and his committee contend that during the last 25 years presidents have gradually, but increasingly, engaged in "unconstitutional acts," such as the Vietnam war involvement.

Mr. McCarthy said his committee would spend most of 1975 "slowly educating" the public not only about the abuses of the presidency, but also about the process by which presidential candidates are selected. In 1976, the committee will formally name presidential and vice-presidential candidates but will not back candidates for other office.

Saying that recent presidential nominees have failed to represent the full spectrum of public interests, Mr. McCarthy said: "In 1968, there was no choice for many moderate and liberal Republicans in the Goldwater-Johnson election. In '68, [Richard] Humphrey and Nixon surely gave no choice for persons against the war. And in '72 there was no realistic choice or Nixon wouldn't have won by such a landslide."

Mr. McCarthy asserted that the chief reason for lack of choice "is the structure of formal political parties, which come between the candidate and the electorate."

No Conventions

He pledged that his movement, which he declined to term a party, "will have no political conventions, no other candidates and no historical party dogma to prevent itself from clearly dealing with actual issues. We will concentrate only on electors and the electoral college."

Mr. McCarthy, who teaches at the New School of Social Research in New York City, claims that now may be "the last chance to found a new movement, because the two-party system is becoming crystallized and frozen into our way of life as the only system."

He said proposed legislation for federal funding of campaigns, equal-time provisions and candidate-imposed limits on contributions "all favor and are designed for the present two-party system. This is obviously wrong because neither party represents what many Americans want."

While Mr. McCarthy stressed he hoped to win the support of many of his 1968 backers, "I also expect to appeal to many other Americans with a wide variety of concerns."



Eugene McCarthy

In a Change of Sentiment

Draft Evaders Were Right, Many of Their Parents Feel

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—When their sons went into exile or hiding, some parents thought they were wrong. Today, although few deserters and draft evaders have had second thoughts about their decisions, many of their parents have.

Interviews with families of resisters across the country indicate that most parents now view their sons' actions with respect, and even pride. They believe that amnesty should be unconditional and that President Ford's "earned re-entry" proposal is unfair and impractical.

The great majority are convinced that the Vietnam conflict was an "illegal" conflict and that their sons resisted service on the basis of conscience and morality. They disagree strongly with detractors who say that thousands of young men, many of whom also had reservations, gave their lives obeying the law or served jail sentences for their convictions.

Living in Sweden

"I wouldn't say I'm proud of what he did, but I think he was right," said John Picciano of Loch, N.J. Mr. Picciano's son, John Picciano Jr., one of the first Army deserters, has lived in Sweden for almost six years.

"I didn't approve in the beginning," Mr. Picciano said, "and I even went to Canada and brought him back when he escaped from Fort Dix the first time. But I couldn't convince him. He was the one who finally convinced me that the war was wrong."

"If it was fighting for his own country, he would see it another way," he said. "But this wasn't fighting for the United States." He said he doubted that anything other than blanket amnesty would bring his son home.

Joseph Jones, a retired Air Force colonel who served in the South Pacific and who was with the U.S. occupation forces in Japan, also did not agree with his son's decision to flee to Canada.

"I told him I thought he ought

to let them draft him—to gold-braid for two years and stay out of the actual fighting," Mr. Jones said. "But for him, it was a matter of principle. After a while I came to respect him for standing up as he did. What he did took guts."

The Joneses, who live in Wilkesboro, N.C., said their son would never come home if it meant doing some kind of alternative service.

"He tried to do that before he left for Canada," Mrs. Jones said. "If he came back that way now, the whole point of what he did would be lost. These boys are human enough not to be punished any further for standing by their beliefs. They did nothing criminal. They have suffered enough."

Although a number of families encountered antagonism and outright hostility from friends, neighbors and their communities and although some said they had been visited and kept under surveillance by the FBI, few allowed unpleasant experiences to shake their belief in the morality of their sons' actions.

"You find people stop talking to you," said Irene Saluti of Braintree, Mass. "My daughter had to stop taking the school bus. For the first few years, things were terrible. They really were." Mrs. Saluti's son deserted from the Army in West Germany when told he was to be shipped to South Vietnam.

"I remained very quiet," Mrs. Saluti recalled. "I spoke to no one. Just smiled very sweetly, went to church and said thank God he's safe and this is what he wants to do, and this is what he firmly believes in. And his father and I are firmly behind him."

Veterans Opposed

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Aug. 26 (AP).—The American Veterans, an organization with nearly a quarter million members who fought in World War II and the Korean and Vietnam wars, voted yesterday against amnesty for draft resisters.

"It was a real hot issue," said Esley Burdine, the new national commander. "The membership feels that they served without equivocation and that others should bear their sense of responsibility to this great nation. We were mandated not to accept amnesty under any circumstances."



CABINET MEETING—President Ford chatting with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger (right) at yesterday's cabinet meeting at the White House. At left are Rogers Morton, Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

His Shifts on Amnesty, Rhodesia Are Cited

Ford Incurring Mistrust of Conservatives

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UPI).—President Ford's political honeymoon with the conservative wing of his party is all but over.

While Mr. Ford is enjoying broad-scale popularity with Democrats and with Republican moderates, he is coming under attack from conservatives who feel the President is moving far to the left of his congressional voting record.

Conservatives cite a wide range of issues—including amnesty for draft evaders, Rhodesian chrome imports and national health insurance—as reasons for their grievances. Some also include Mr. Ford's selection of Nelson Rockefeller as his vice-president.

Slurrings in Dixie

Republican party chairmen in the South are so disturbed, said Florida's chairman, L.R. Thomas, that they have scheduled a meeting in Washington this week to discuss what they regard as Mr. Ford's opening to the left.

And Gov. Ronald Reagan of California is talking privately of becoming a nationwide spokesman for conservatives when he leaves office at the end of this year.

Mr. Reagan made a possible start in this direction Saturday, during a speech in Maryland, when he denounced proposals for a federal land-use law, a national consumer protection agency and compulsory national health insurance.

Richard Nixon's lopsided 1972 victory over Sen. George McGovern, Mr. Reagan said, was a mandate for limited government that remained valid in the Ford administration.

No Votes for Utopia

"The voters rejected an invitation to utopia and reaffirmed the basic values from which our system was built," Mr. Reagan said. "They voted for fiscal responsibility and individual determination of their own destinies."

Mr. Reagan spoke at a testimonial to Rep. Robert Bauman, one of a group of Republican conservatives who have been seriously troubled by Mr. Ford's political direction since he assumed the presidency this month.

"I'm particularly concerned with his amnesty stand, with the Rhodesian chrome switch and with the idea that you can preach economy in government and national health insurance in the same breath," Mr. Bauman said in an interview.

A bitter Republican official warned that concern about amnesty for Vietnam war deserters and draft evaders was not limited to "a few bomb-throwing idiots on the right," but extended into the party's center.

Carb on Chrome

Several Republican congressmen also objected to President Ford's support of a proposal that would prohibit the United States from purchasing chrome ore from the racist government of Rhodesia.

While the issue is of relatively minor economic significance, conservatives object to making the United States potentially dependent on the Soviet Union, a major source of chromium.

"You have the emotional issue of anti-racism on one side and the emotional issue of anti-Communism on the other, so the decision transcends its actual importance," a Republican congressman says.

As a congressman, Mr. Ford supported the purchase of chromium from Rhodesia, a position he has reversed as President.

The fact that most conservatives who complained strongly about Mr. Ford's policies did so anonymously attests to the popularity of his shifts.

Southern in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP).—Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier of Laos, arrived in Paris today for treatment following a heart attack. He was taken by ambulance to a Paris clinic. He will convalesce for a month in southern France.

party he is enjoying in the country as a whole. A Democratic

pollster, Pat Caddell, says that Mr. Ford's popularity in districts his organization has surveyed ranks at 75 per cent or higher with Democratic constituents.

The Pros Are Worried

However, the conservative reaction worries Republican professionals eager to expand the base of the party in the coming elections.

Mr. Ford himself has left little doubt since he became vice-president that he seeks a broader constituency than his conservative congressional voting record would give him. He said in early interviews that the concerns of the nation were broader than those of his district in Michigan.

In his review of the 1973 voting

records of the 435 members of the House of Representatives, the liberal group Americans for Democratic Action gave Mr. Ford, then minority leader, a rating of 0 per cent, a mark he shared with 42 other Republicans. The rating was based on 25 rollcall votes on such subjects as mass transit, minimum wage, tax and budget reforms, Indochina war funds, presidential war powers and home rule for the District of Columbia.

The Ford administration recognizes that conservatives are disenfranchised. Even the conservatives, however, give Mr. Ford high marks in a field where President Nixon was consistently criticized: They appreciate the new President's accessibility and intend to take advantage of it.

Power-Greedy Group's Work

Nixon Personality Changed In White House, Ex-Aide Says

By Everett R. Holles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (NYT).

Former President Richard Nixon's personality, his principles and his regard for the American people were distorted early in his presidency, in the view of Herbert Klein, because he allowed himself to become a captive of men whose political creed was compounded of deceit, secrecy and cynicism.

And this, the former White House director of communications said, is what led to Mr. Nixon's downfall. Mr. Klein quit the White House post June 3, 1973, after having been relegated to a largely meaningless role in the administration and stripped of his influence and easy access to Mr. Nixon.

Until their estrangement, for which he blames former White House aides H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Charles Colson, Mr. Klein had served Mr. Nixon longer than any other political associate, beginning in 1948, when he helped an ambitious young man just out of the Navy win election to Congress.

Power-Greedy Group

Mr. Klein said in an interview that a small, power-greedy group of men, taking advantage of what had come to be Mr. Nixon's exaggerated desire for privacy, succeeded in setting up what amounted to a shadow government.

The 56-year-old former San Diego newspaper editor was in a sad, reflective mood as he talked of a different "Nixon of the old days," his "change of heart" and the events that drove him from the presidency.

He paused frequently to say that, although he had been "terribly shocked" by the disclosure of events that took place, without his knowledge, while he served in the White House, he still considered Mr. Nixon a friend and had an enduring admiration for many of his achievements.

He said that in mid-November of 1972, immediately after Mr. Nixon's re-election as President and five months after the Watergate burglary, he sought to warn the President that "unless he told the American people the entire story" Watergate could "blacken" him and the presidency.

"I urged that the whole thing be brought out into the open immediately, including everything the President knew about it," he related.

Very Strong Feelings

"I voiced my very strong feelings to Bob Haldeman and then wrote a memo to the same effect to the President. But I don't know whether it was allowed to reach him."

Mr. Klein alluded several times to changes in the former President's personality that he said became noticeable after Mr. Nixon entered the White House. He was asked whether Mr. Nixon had been corrupted by Mr. Hal-

deman, Ehrlichman, Colson and others.

"Corrupted is not the word I would use, but his sense of values was certainly distorted by these men," he said.

After Mr. Nixon's election in 1968, Mr. Klein said that he told the press, "Truth will be the hallmark of the Nixon administration."

"I meant that sincerely and I set out to back it up with fact," he related. "Truth was the only weapon. I believe, that could restore credibility to the government. When truth and openness were practiced by members of the Nixon staff, all went well."

Credibility Gap

"Yet, at some point that cannot be definitely pinpointed, Mr. Nixon's administration fell victim to the same credibility gap that had plagued the Johnson administration. Deceit began to replace truth. Doors were closed instead of open."

"Dishonesty came to the Nixon administration and it was the beginning of the end."

"It wasn't just Watergate. No single factor or isolated decision was really responsible for the Nixon administration's change of heart and the turning away from truth and openness."

During the interview, Mr. Klein made it evident that he thought that the design of the Haldeman group to impose a cynical philosophy upon Mr. Nixon was facilitated by the former President's rigorous self-imposed isolation.

His withdrawal, Mr. Klein said, was in sharp contrast with Mr. Nixon's relaxed manner, openness and friendliness in earlier days of his political career.

"His isolation became more pronounced, putting him out of touch with domestic matters. This had become very evident by 1973 and it led to deceit and arrogations of power by others that served him poorly."

"He denied himself the opportunity for a cross-fertilization of ideas which any successful executive needs."

Little or No Access

Mr. Klein said that after the 1970 congressional elections "most of the President's [friends] found that they were allowed little or no access to him."

"He withdrew from friends and from ideas and delegated still more power to the selected few," he said.

Mr. Klein said that, while the White House press, under both Lyndon Johnson and Mr. Nixon, became "too emotional, angry and vitriolic," it was incorrect to say that the press had wounded either Johnson or Mr. Nixon out of office.

"The press did not create the mistakes of Vietnam or the massive tragedy of Watergate," he explained. "However, White House mismanagement of the press contributed to the huge headlines in print and on the air."

Women Mark Equality Day In U.S. by Protesting Bias

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP).—American women today spotlighted issues ranging from abortion to job discrimination as they celebrated Women's Equality Day and the 54th anniversary of their right to vote.

Massachusetts feminists sponsored a benefit to raise funds to counter efforts to make abortion illegal again in the state.

"Sure we're celebrating the right to vote," said Terry Skone, speaking for the group. "The next most crucial issue is the right to control our own lives."

Chicago women called for a demonstration at the Sears Tower to protest what they claim is sex discrimination in hiring and promotion by Sears, Roebuck and Co. The Sears Tower is the world's tallest building.

In Philadelphia, feminists prepared to picket the local office of the Department of Labor to protest the agency's Manpower Administration. "The name itself is discriminatory, as are its programs," said Nada Goodman, one of the organizers.

400 at L.A. Rally

About 400 persons turned out for a rally yesterday in Los Angeles. Twenty women's organizations sponsored the event and set up information booths. Several of the women urged support for the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

Women's Equality Day was proclaimed by President Ford to mark the 54th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment.

In Madison, Wis., three women attorneys filed suits against the state's Equal Rights Division on the grounds that they have been denied jobs because of their sex. They said they had applied for hearing-examiner jobs and were turned down. They said in a statement: "We are convinced that the only qualification we lack for this job is maleness."

Women Share Male Barracks In U.S. Experiment by Army

By Robert Hanley

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).

In another departure from its once Spartan life-style, the Army has picked Fort Dix, N. J., to test in this country the idea of allowing men and women enlistees to live in the same barracks.

About a month ago at Fort Dix, one of three barracks housing the 79th Military Police Battalion was spruced up with new rugs, curtains, fans and lamps and one floor was opened to women.

The pilot project in the United States, which involves 16 women MPs at the base in southern New Jersey, has not been publicly announced, and officers of the battalion refused yesterday to discuss the program. The Army has had what it calls "co-educational" barracks at its European posts for some time.

But an information officer at the Defense Department in Washington said that the idea was "in line with the whole general concept of women's equality."

Shared Facility

The two sexes' only shared facility in the barracks is the first-floor day room, which has a television set, ping-pong table, shuffleboard and two pool tables. "It's a change," Pvt. Vaughn said of the experiment. "You don't have to talk only to men all night long."

To Pfc. Elwood Scott, her new living setup provides a respite from stricter supervision that women faced in all-women barracks.

"We used to have to be in at a certain time and had more inspections," she said. "But now we're on our own."

"We're entitled to everything the men have. We just have to stay on our floor and they on theirs. No one floats around to the other floors because we'll have to go back to where we were before."

Wider Horizons

"We now have women serving as aircraft-maintenance men, firemen and MPs," he said. "Right now, women are into everything in the services but fighting. By law, they cannot fight."

Only MPs or clerks and other administrative personnel are permitted to participate in the experimental program at Fort Dix.

All this month, women from two of the battalion's companies have been settling into the two-bed rooms on the top floor of the three-story brick barracks and the men have moved into the second floor, above the ground-floor offices.

Visits to the living quarters of the opposite sex are strictly forbidden, according to GIs who live in the barracks.

"Nobody goes up there at all," Pvt. William Vaughn said, referring to the third-floor rooms. "There's a sergeant on duty all the time on the landing on the stairway. Nobody gets past him."

The third floor is locked at all times, Pvt. Vaughn said in a telephone interview. "And only the colonel has the key," he added with a chuckle.

Shared Facility

The two sexes' only shared facility in the barracks is the first-floor day room, which has a television set, ping-pong table, shuffleboard and two pool tables. "It's a change," Pvt. Vaughn said of the experiment. "You don't have to talk only to men all night long."

To Pfc. Elwood Scott, her new living setup provides a respite from stricter supervision that women faced in all-women barracks.

"We used to have to be in at a certain time and had more inspections," she said. "But now we're on our own."

"We're entitled to everything the men have. We just have to stay on our floor and they on theirs. No one floats around to the other floors because we'll have to go back to where we were before."

Communists Ask

New Political

Setup in Italy

ROME, Aug. 26 (Reuters).

Communist party secretary Enrico Berlinguer is demanding changes in Italian politics because, he says, the ruling coalition has shown it is no longer capable of governing the country.

Writing in the Communist paper L'Unita yesterday, Mr. Berlinguer said a complete breakdown had only been avoided by the extraordinary robustness of Italy's democratic and anti-Fascist traditions.

His remarks added fuel to the debate over the potential role of the powerful Communist party in governing the country—a controversy that has dominated political discussion here for the last week.

Mr. Berlinguer stopped short of demanding the immediate inclusion of the Communists, Italy's second-largest political party, in the coalition. But he said the existing state of affairs could not continue.

Sen. Amintore Fanfani, secretary-general of the coalition's dominant Christian Democratic party, warned two days ago that an alliance would have serious international repercussions and might encourage further outbreaks of Fascist violence.

On the other hand, left-wing Christian Democrats close to Foreign Minister Aldo Moro described a pact with the Communists as inevitable, if not imminent.

U.S. Envoy in Syria

DAMASCUS, Aug. 26 (UPI).

The new American Ambassador to Syria, Richard Murphy, arrived in Damascus today, Syria and the United States resumed diplomatic relations, which were severed in 1947, in June during former President Richard Nixon's visit to Damascus.

Diamonds are free in Israel

Bring us this advertisement when you buy your next piece of diamond jewelry and we'll give you a white 5-point diamond.

Karen Or Diamonds & Jewellery
17 Abba Hillel Road,
Ramat Gan, Israel.
Tel: (03) 728330
A TOTALLY TRUSTWORTHY
BRILLIANT SUGGESTION.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. No authors welcomed. Send for free booklet. E.S. VANTAGE Press, 135W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

Baccarat
The Crystal of Kings
since 1764
you are cordially invited
to visit our Museum
and retail showrooms
30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS.
Tel: 776-64-30
Open daily except Sunday
9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
you may also buy from the other
crystal
the famous Baccarat Street.
Métro: Polignac & Gare de l'Est

SILVER jewelry
THE BEST PLACE IN PARIS
Ring Shop
11 RUE TRONCHET 75008 PARIS

PARIS' LEADING TAX-FREE
SHOPPING CENTER
MICHEL SWISS
16 Rue de la Paix - Paris-2e
Phone: 073-60-36
ALL PERFUMES, BAGS,
SCARVES AND NOVELTY GIFTS
Mail order service. Wrapped and
delivered to you anywhere in the world
MAXIMUM DISCOUNT

BANCO!
20 minutes from PARIS

Casino d'Enghien
BACCARA-OPEN BANK
RESTAURANT
HOTEL ****
RESERVATION 989.95.95

PARIS 16^e
Avenue
FOCH
FOR SALE
SUITABLE FOR
EMBASSY OR CONSULATE
PRESTIGE BUILDING
1400 m²
APPLY FOR DETAILS TO
CARLTON S.A.
49 bis, Avenue E.-D. ROOSEVELT 75008 PARIS

Over 50 Convenient Holiday Inns across Europe.

Austria, Belgium-5, France-8, W. Germany-14, Gibraltar, Great Britain-11, Italy-2, Luxembourg, Lebanon, Monaco, Netherlands-3, Portugal-2, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland-2.

For free, fast reservations through our Holiday Reservation System call your travel agent, or the nearest Holiday Inn or Holiday Inn Reservation Office.
Brussels: Tel: 20.48.24 London Tel: 01.930.0922 Paris Tel: 267.41.08
Frankfurt Tel: 291274 Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11 Zurich Tel: 70.00.46
Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.

محکم دلائل سے مزین

Lindbergh—the Stunt Flier Who Became a World Hero

By ALDEN WHITMAN

In Paris at 10:22 P.M. on May 21, 1927, Charles Augustus Lindbergh, a one-time Central Minnesota farm boy, became an international celebrity. A fame enveloped the 25-year-old American that was to last him for the remainder of his life, transforming him in a frenzied instant from an obscure aviator into a historical figure.

The consequences of this fame were to exhilarate him, to involve him in profound grief, to engage him in fierce controversy, to turn him into an embittered fugitive from the public, to accentuate his individualism to the point where he became a loner, to give him a special sense of his own importance, to allow him to play an enormous role in the growth of commercial aviation as well as to be a figure in missile and space technology, to give him influence in military affairs, and to raise a significant voice for conservation, a concern that marked his older years.

All these things were touched off when a former stunt flier and airmail pilot touched down the wheels of his small and delicate monoplane, the Spirit of St. Louis, on the tarmac of Le Bourget 33½ hours after having lifted the craft off Roosevelt Field in New York. Thousands — no one knows how many — trampled through fences and over guards to surround the silver plane and to acclaim, in a wild outburst of emotion, the first man to fly the Atlantic nonstop from the United States to Europe—a feat that was equivalent in the public mind then to the first human step on the moon 42 years later. Icarus had at last succeeded, a daring man alone had attained the unattainable.

What enhanced the feat for many was that Lindbergh was a tall, handsome bachelor with a becoming smile, an errant lock of blond hair over his forehead and a pleasing outward modesty and guilelessness. He was the flawless Le Cid, the gleaming Gahad, Frank Merriwell in the flesh.

The delirium that engulfed Paris swirled over the civilized world. Banner headlines heralded the event, and such a staid paper as The New York Times carried the news of the Paris landing in three lines of large type eight columns wide. Medals galore were bestowed on Lindbergh. He was gushed over, adulated, worshipped, feted in France, Belgium and Britain. President Calvin Coolidge sent the cruiser

But no one had made the crossing alone, or from continent to continent.

Once he conceived the notion of the flight, Lindbergh, with characteristic energy, began to elaborate the details. He helped design the plane to his specifications, calculating every ounce that went into it. He laid out his route. Every foreseeable circumstance was checked out.

Two elements could not be figured: the weather and his ability to stay awake. With the weather he took a calculated risk. Fighting off sleep proved a problem, and only his indomitable determination overcame that, although he conceded there were moments of touch-and-go.

One of the attractions for the Paris flight was a \$25,000 prize, for which there were several competitors, among them Clarence Chamberlain and Adm. Richard E. Byrd. Lindbergh, though, was confident he could be first and be successful. He was motivated, he told this writer in later years, by a desire to improve his standing as a pilot as well as by an eagerness to win the prize. And although there was great interest in him before take-off time (his hope and that of his rivals to fly the Atlantic had excited wide newspaper coverage), Lindbergh had not calculated the response to his achievement, the degree to which he would be lionized or the extent to which he would be regarded as public property, especially by reporters and photographers, whom he came quickly to detest.

'Extraordinary Situation'

"The situation I encountered was extraordinary in the extreme, and often fantastic," he recalled, and cited, as an example, a woman who "wanted to rent the hotel room I was leaving so she could take a bath in the same tub."

Overwhelmed, without precedents to guide him, pressed by dizzying demands on his time, Lindbergh was happy to accept an invitation from Harry Guggenheim, a very rich and very conservative financier who was connected with the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, to escape for a while to his Long Island estate. The invitation was at the suggestion of Dwight Morrow, the Morgan banker, who told Mr. Guggenheim, "Harry, almost everyone in the country is after this young fellow, trying to exploit him."



The New York Times.

LINDBERGH DOES IT! TO PARIS IN 33½ HOURS; FLIES 1,000 MILES THROUGH SNOW AND SLEET; CHEERING FRENCH CARRY HIM OFF FIELD

dominantly white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant, elitist milieu.

The assumption of this elitism accounted for his conviction that "Africa should lead the world in the development of flight," that "a conflict between English and German groups of nations would [be] a fratricidal war," that race was a valid judgmental concept and that to accomplish an objective one should deal with "the top people." It also accounted for what many people thought was his anti-Semitism.

Lindbergh was not a personal anti-Semite. Indeed, he was shocked a couple of years ago when this writer put the question to him bluntly, "Good God, no," he responded, citing his fondness for Jews he had known or dealt with. Nor did he condone the Nazi treatment of German Jews, much less Hitler's genocidal policies. On the other hand, he accepted as fact that American Jewish groups were among those promoting United States involvement in World War II.

He voiced these views in a speech in Des Moines, Iowa, on Sept. 11, 1943. After asserting that those groups responsible for seeking American "entanglement in European affairs" were "the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration," he went on to say:

"It is not difficult to understand why Jewish people desire the overthrow of Nazi Germany. The persecution they suffered in Germany would be sufficient to make bitter enemies of any race. No person with a sense of the dignity of mankind can condone the persecution the Jewish race suffered in Germany."

"But no person of honesty and vision can look on their prowar policy here today without seeing the dangers involved in such a policy, both for us and for them."

"Instead of agitating for war, the Jewish groups in this country should be opposing it in every possible way, for they will be among the first to feel its consequences. Tolerance is a virtue that depends upon peace and strength. A few far-sighted Jewish people realize this and stand opposed to intervention. But the majority still do not. Their greatest danger to their country lies in their large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio and our government."

The speech evoked a nationwide outcry. Lindbergh, it was said, had not only impugned the patriotism of American Jews, but also had used the word "race," a word many Jews considered both pejorative and inaccurate. Lindbergh never withdrew his remarks, which he considered statements of "obvious fact." "The violence of the reaction to my naming these groups was significant and extremely interesting," he said 25 years later. "In hindsight, I would not change my action."

A number of Lindbergh's thoughts about Jews were contained in "The Wartime Journals of Charles A. Lindbergh," published in 1970. The book, however, omitted this entry from July 11, 1941:

"This Jewish influence [in the United States] is subtle, dangerous and very difficult to expose. I think it is born of centuries of persecution, and because of that persecution it is like an unhealed wound, difficult to touch, or even to discuss. A large part of the Jewish ownership of newspapers is indirect, and therefore difficult to prove. Their greatest influence probably comes through their control of advertising and the use they make of that is so subtle that it is practically impossible to demonstrate clearly. If a paper follows a policy they do not like, they simply shift advertising to its rival, and often they control enough advertising to make or break a paper."

"The situation that now exists in this country is similar to that which has caused anti-Semitism through history. The Jews remain a separate and distinct group in a country where they comprise a small minority of the population. Their influence in national affairs is far out of proportion to their numbers. They have the ability to antagonize other people [in this, the efforts of the best Jews are lost in the actions of the worst. There are as fine individuals among them as are found among any people, but as a race they seem to invariably cause trouble. That there is much to be said on the Jewish side I do not question. But whatever the cause may be, we must recognize the facts which exist and deal with them as intelligently as we can. The Jews have every right to our sympathy, but that is no reason

why we should stand by without protesting while they agitate us into war."

"It is all very well to say, as many do, that there must be no racial discrimination in this country, but there will be racial discrimination as long as racial groups maintain distinct identity."

Lindbergh's unalloyed outspokenness about the Jews was matched by an adamant stubbornness on other matters. These together sometimes cast him in an unfavorable public light.

One example of his unwillingness to concede that he might have acted unwisely involved the Service Cross of the German Eagle, a civilian medal that was awarded him in 1938 by Herman Goering, the Nazi leader, "at the direction" of Hitler. The presentation, a surprise to Lindbergh, was made at a stag dinner in the home of the American Ambassador to Berlin and was, he was told, in recognition of his services to aviation, especially his 1927 flight.

The award was reported briefly in the newspapers and stirred little criticism. However, the night of the award Mrs. Lindbergh told her husband that it was "the albatross," and she urged him to return it. Lindbergh took the position then and later that to do so would affront the Ambassador and Goering, as well, who was technically his host in Germany.

Although he never wore the medal (he gave it to the Lindbergh collection of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, along with other awards and trophies), it became an issue when he led, among other things, to his being called a Fascist sympathizer, particularly when he declined a suggestion in 1942 to repudiate it, and the medal plagued his reputation for the rest of his life.

He disclaimed the criticism, however,

saying: "Personally, I am not at all concerned about any damage that may have been done to my reputation by the presentation of the medal."

"I felt the throwing back of the medal was like taking part in a child's spitting contest. If I must fight, I'll fight; but I prefer not to spit at my enemy beforehand. Also, I felt Goering had given me the medal with good intent and in friendship. Regardless of how much I disagreed with him about other things, or later on, I did not want to throw it back in his face."

Nonetheless, Lindbergh, in his later years, was defensive in reciting the medal episode and sensitive in having it known that his wife was among his critics.

Like most people, Lindbergh was a bundle of unresolved contradictions. Stubborn, proud, unable to see how Jews might be offended by "obvious facts," blind to the villainies of Hitlerism, he was, in his relationships with his few close friends, a considerate, thoughtful, sensitive, helpful, unpretentious person who did not obtrude his social and political views, nor make agreeing with them a condition of steadfast friendship.

Although he was the object of much flattery and one who succumbed to some of it, he did not like a fuss made over him. He sometimes sounded pompous in print, but he was not in person. Indeed, he was a man of genuinely simple tastes: who was happier in a sleeping bag than in a luxury hotel, who preferred to eat wild boar with his fingers in the jungle to dining in expensive restaurants, who found more inner satisfaction with primitive than with sophisticated people and who was more at ease in knock-out attire than in street dress.

Charles A. Lindbergh preparing for his historic 1927 flight to Paris. His reception, mentioned in headline, was the beginning of an international round of adulation.

Lindbergh's life, like his personality, was full of shadows and enigmas. Born Feb. 4, 1902, in Detroit, he was the son of C. A. Lindbergh, a prosperous Little Falls, Minn., lawyer and land speculator, and his second wife, Evangeline Lodge Lund. The elder Lindbergh's first wife had died, leaving him two daughters. Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. was born in Detroit because his mother's uncle was a physician there. He was returned to Little Falls six weeks later and lived in that small town, the center of a farming and timbering community, with few interruptions until he was 18.

His "paternal ancestors" were Swedes, who changed their name from Mansons to Lindbergh when they emigrated from Sweden in 1850. They had a history of independence and vigor. The Land, of Irish and English background, arrived in the United States shortly after 1812. Lindbergh's maternal grandfather was C. H. Land, a descendant of the Swedes. Both the Lindberghs and the Lands were strong advocates of free inquiry and individual initiative, and both impressed on young Charles the merits of personal independence.

Lindbergh's youth was spent close to nature. His deep feeling for it was encouraged by his father, and these early attitudes surfaced toward the end of his life when the devoted watch of his fantastic energies to the cause of conservation. Also early in life, he showed a marked aptitude for mechanical contrivances. When he was 8 or 9, he worked out an ingenious and complicated system for getting ice from the icehouse into the icebox.

Charles's world was jolted when his father was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served from 1907 to 1917. He went to Washington, his first venture into a metropolis, and disliked it. About that time, his mother and father ceased living together, although for appearance's sake there was no legal separation and both parents took care to give the child a sense of security.

Apart from saying that the separation was "a tragic situation" for his parents, Lindbergh shut his lips about the situation and shied from talking about the psychic hurts that he bore. He was equally taciturn on other personal matters.

The future aviator's interest in flying was sparked in 1908 or '09, when, one day, he heard a buzzing in the sky and climbed out of a doctored window onto the roof of his home to witness a trail of smoke skimming through the clouds.

The Fun of Flying

"Afterward, I remember lying in the grass and looking up at the clouds and thinking how much fun it would be to fly up there among those clouds," he recalled in later years, adding, "I didn't think of the hazards—I was just interested in getting up there in the clouds."

But he was torn for a time by a strong yearning to go to Alaska, a land pictured as a wild frontier and the source of mythic gold rush tales. For him, Alaska was also the scene of the Klondike gold rush, some of which he memorized so thoroughly that he could recite it faultlessly in old age.

Although Lindbergh Sr. led an active and exciting political life as a maverick Republican who battled (and helped to overthrow) the entrenched Establishment in the House, led an assault on "the money trust" and voted against American entry into World War I, his son was bored by politics and all the speeches. The issue that his father espoused in Congress and later as a Farmer-Laborite supporter of Robert LaFollette failed, so the son said, to make any impressions on him. His mother, too, eschewed political thinking.

In World War I, Lindbergh operated the family farm, leaving it in the fall of 1920 to study engineering at the University of Wisconsin. His grades were poor and he left after a year and a half, but not before learning how to shoot quarters out of the outstretched fingers of his friends at 50 feet with a rifle.

From Wisconsin, he motored to the Nebraska Aircraft Corporation in Lincoln, which was then producing an airplane and giving flying lessons to promote the product. "I can still smell the odor of dope [cellulose acetate of nitrate] that permeated each breath," he said years later in recalling his first close-up view of an aircraft.

Lindbergh took his first flight April

Continued on Following Page



The aviator was awarded the Medal of Honor and the nation's first Distinguished Flying Cross. Here he was with President Calvin Coolidge in 1928.

Memphis, flagship of the United States European fleet, to bring him and the Spirit of St. Louis back to the United States. And already a captain in the United States Officers Reserve Corp, Lindbergh was jumped to a full colonel.

As the cruiser steamed up Chesapeake Bay, she was met by four destroyers, two Army blimps and 40 airmailmen from the Army Navy and Marine Corps. Descending at Washington in a civilian's blue serge suit, Lindbergh was glorified by the President, who said that the trans-Atlantic flight was "the same story of valor and victory by a son of the people that stories through every page of American history."

The rapturous Washington reception, which was topped by an award—the first in the nation's history—of the Distinguished Flying Cross, was followed by an even noisier outpouring in New York, where four million people spilled into the streets. Ticker tape and confetti rained on the Broadway parade, and the day was climaxed by a banquet for four thousand guests. "We measure heroes as we do ships, by their displacement," the bewhiskered Charles Evans Hughes, told the multitude. Colonel Lindbergh has displaced everything."

And then there were triumphal parades and receptions, seemingly endless, in other cities. Lindbergh eventually flew the Spirit of St. Louis to every state in the Union. Everywhere he went a throng collected. Even a supposedly private visit to Orville Wright, co-inventor of the airplane, was noised about, and crowds appeared.

Lindbergh, at one point, was "so filled up with listening to this hero guff that I was ready to shout murder."

What the parades, the pandemonium, the oratory, the hero worship obscured was that Lindbergh's epic flight was a most minutely planned venture by a professional flier with 2,000 air hours amassed over five years. "Why shouldn't I fly from New York to Paris?" he had asked himself in September, 1926. "I have more than four years of aviation behind me. I've barnstormed over half of the 48 states. I've flown my mail through the worst of nights."

There had been two previous Atlantic flights—both in 1919. The first when one of three Navy craft flew from Newfoundland to the Azores; and the second when John Alcock and Arthur Brown made it from Newfoundland to Ireland.

Isn't there something you and the fund can do, to save him from the wolves?"

At Falside, the Guggenheim castle, which was perhaps the most opulent private home he had stayed in, the aviator was able to catch his breath for three weeks and rewrite the given written manuscript that became the book "Win." He also retained Henry Breckinridge, a conservative Wall Street lawyer, to help handle his affairs. Thus began the subtle process by which Lindbergh was co-opted into a world that his father, a neo-Populist Republican, had spent 20 years condemning as the embodiment of malignity.

The co-option was neither ill-intended nor malevolent. Lindbergh was not conceived of then as a possible political figure, but rather as a nice young man, perhaps a little unpolished socially, who deserved the best that could be provided. His new friends were considerate of his strong individualism. They did not impose flattery, they were respectful and, above all, helpful. The income from "Win" and from his flight articles in The Times made him a millionaire—a considerable eminence for a man accustomed to thinking hard before he spent \$5. His friends helped him invest his fortune.

Adviser to Airlines

And after Lindbergh made his goodwill flights around the country and to Latin America in the Spirit of St. Louis, his friends saw to it that he got a job in keeping with his interest in aviation and his status. The position was as an adviser in both Pan American World Airways and the predecessor of Trans World Airlines in laying out trans-Atlantic, transcontinental and Caribbean air routes for the commercial aviation that his Paris flight had done so much to popularize.

The conservative views that Lindbergh later articulated, the remarks about Jews that proved so startling when he was opposing American entry into World War II, his poor opinion of the Soviet Union, his belief in Western (or Nordic) civilization—these were all a reflection of a world view prevalent among his friends, which he absorbed over the years. An engineer and aviator of genius, he was, however, not an intellectual, nor a consistent reader, nor a social analyst. He subconsciously took on the philosophic coloration of his pre-



Triumphal parades galore hailed Lindbergh's feat. This was the scene in New York as the flier, seated on the back of car, rode up Broadway.

هكذا من الأصل

1927 Solo Flight Pioneered Air Travel

Continued From Preceding Page

9, 1922, in succeeding months he learned to fly, to wing-walk and to parachute. Of equal importance, he absorbed all there was to know about the planes of that day and the various styles of flying. And he made friends with fliers who passed through Lincoln and with Earhart A. (Gus) Gurney, with whom, among others, he barnstormed over the Midwest. Called Slim by his friends because of his lithe, gangling body and 6-foot-2 1/2-inch height, Lindbergh was billed to the public as "Daredevil Lindbergh" for his stunt feats.

However, he did not seek fame until April, 1923, when he purchased his first plane, a Jenny, in Georgia. Shortly afterward he began to earn his living as a flier by taking up passengers in various towns at \$5 a ride. It was all sort-of-the-parts flying and Lindbergh gloried in it; but he gave it up to enlist in the Army in March, 1924, so he could attend the Army flying school at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex. For the first time, he found some joy in textbooks and class.

Chief Pilot on Mail Run

Indeed, he was graduated as the top man in his class and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Service Reserve in March, 1925. He was by this time an accomplished flier. He spent some time as an air circus stunt flier at county fairs and the like before being turned by the Robertson Aircraft Company of St. Louis as the chief pilot on the mail run to Chicago. He made the first run in April, 1925. It was the only paycheck job in the normal sense of the word that he ever held.

Meantime, he had made a further commitment to the military by joining the Missouri National Guard, where he taught other pilots and became a first lieutenant.

On one of his flights to Chicago in September, 1925, he was musing about the possibilities of long-distance trips, and he "started" himself by thinking "I could fly nonstop between New York and Paris."

In many ways, Lindbergh's life was a series of responses to imperatives. When he became convinced that he "ought" to do something—he ought to oppose entry into World War II, he ought to speak out for conservation—he reacted with vigor and dispatch. And virtually immediately he began to plan the details of the trip—getting financial backing, getting a specially designed plane, mapping the route, eliminating any chance of failure.

Ultimately, he persuaded a group of St. Louis businessmen to put up \$15,000, which was one reason why the plane was called the Spirit of St. Louis. After many wrangling incidents, the Ryan Company, with Lindbergh's help, designed and built a craft tailored for him and the Wright Company built an engine of 225 horsepower to accommodate the plane.

For several years after the Paris



Public attention engulfed Lindbergh as he was escorted by a group of men in uniform. Above, Lindbergh on the stand at the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, who was found guilty and executed.

nant with her second child, the baby was kidnapped from his nursery crib in his parents' home in Hopewell, N. J. The date was March 1, 1932. On May 12 the baby's body was found in a shallow grave not far from the house.

In between, there was a bizarre hunt for the child that included payment of a \$50,000 ransom at a cemetery in the Bronx and a cast of characters that ranged from Dr. John F. (Fessie) Condon, a school principal, to Gaston R. Meins, a swindler. There were false leads and sensationalism, through all of which Lindbergh bore himself with great public stoicism.

His private emotions were never disclosed, and about the only references that he made in later years to the kidnapping and murder were fleeting mentions of "that New Jersey business."

If public attention glared on Lindbergh during the hunt for his son, it positively poured down on him with the arrest and trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, a Bronx carpenter, in 1935. The trial, which Lindbergh attended dutifully, was reported with diligence and sensationalism. Lindbergh received up to 100,000 letters a week, and the Hopewell estate, which he had long since left, was overrun with curiosity seekers, one of whom dug up and legged off the earth where the baby was found buried.

A Move to England

After a six-week trial, in which a web of circumstantial evidence was woven about Hauptmann, he was found guilty and executed. Although there were doubts (Hauptmann, the German-born father of a son about the age of Lindbergh's son, denied he was guilty), Lindbergh was satisfied that "Hauptmann did the thing."

Meantime, there were new threats to Lindbergh's second son, Jon, and the family was living an abnormal existence. Lindbergh was telling friends that Americans exhibited "a morbid curiosity over crimes and murder trials" and lacked "respect for law, the rights of others." Against this background, Lindbergh took his family to England to seek a safe, secluded residence away from "the tremendous public hysteria" that surrounded him in the United States.

One result of the case was passage of the so-called Lindbergh law, which made kidnapping a Federal crime. Part of the statute was ruled unconstitutional in 1967.

Before departing, Lindbergh completed a scientific project on which he had been working with dedication and enthusiasm since 1930. It was the design and building of a tissue-perfusion apparatus at Rockefeller Institute (now University) in New York. He was introduced to the project by Dr. Alexis Carrel, who had won the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine in 1932 for development of blood vessel transplant procedures. The French-born Carrel was interested in the theories in living organs outside the body, and the problem was to devise an instrument to perfuse these organs and keep them alive.

"For me," Lindbergh recalled, "that began an association with an extraordinarily great man. To me, his true greatness lay in the unlimited penetration, curiosity and scope of his mind, in his fearlessness of opinion, in his deep concern about the trends of modern civilization, and their effect on his fellow man."

metaphysical values, Lindbergh wrote: "To progress, even to survive, we must learn to apply the truths of God to the actions and relationships of men to the direction of our science. We must learn from the sermons of Christ, the wisdom of Lao-tzu, the teachings of Buddha."

But Lindbergh, in this book, also espoused a doctrine of American superiority in the world. "For Americans, the doctrine of universal equality is a doctrine of death," he wrote. "If we ever become an equal people among other peoples of the world, our civilization will fall."

When Lindbergh went abroad to live, first in Britain and then in France, he was 33 years old. He was immediately treated with courtesy and respect—and given the privacy he so much desired. His new friends were in the upper reaches of British society and Tory politics.

Moreover, as a distinguished aviator, he was invited to visit airplane factories in France by the French Air Ministry. He was also invited by the German Government to inspect the Luftwaffe and warplane factories in the Reich. He received red-carpet treatment, visited many factories and was told repeatedly that the Nazis were eager "to create an air force second to none." He visited Germany several times before 1938 and was increasingly impressed with the quality of the air force.

It seemed to him all the more fearsome by comparison with the air arm in Britain, France and the Soviet Union. By 1939 he had concluded that the power of the Luftwaffe was overwhelming, and that the air forces of other European countries were comparatively insignificant. In off-the-record conversations with the leaders of these countries, the Soviet Union excepted, he sought to warn them of the perils they were facing.

Neither then nor later did Lindbergh, according to his journals, believe that German air power would be the decisive factor in a war so much as it would be an essential element. And he sought to impress on France, Britain and the United States the need to best themselves.

Lindbergh and his family returned to the United States in 1939 shortly before World War II broke out. He felt he ought to do all he could to prevent American involvement. Not a pacifist nor an isolationist, he was a noninterventionist.

His opposition to World War II resulted from the growing conviction that such a war would probably devastate Europe, kill millions of men and possibly result in the end of Western civilization," he told this writer a few years ago, adding:

"Under the circumstances of prewar Europe, I concluded that Germany could not be defeated without the active intervention of the United States. I doubted that Germany could be defeated even with American intervention."

"Obviously this depended a great deal on the relationship between Germany and Russia. But if Germany were defeated, it seemed to me almost certain that Russia would be the real victor and that it would dominate Europe."

"I felt that the wisest policy for Western powers would be to arm, stay neutral and let Germany and Russia clash—and thereafter to feel their way according to changing circumstances. I still think this would have been the wisest policy."

Lindbergh made his first antiwar speech—a radio talk—on Sept. 17, 1939. It was arranged by Fulton Lewis, a well-known conservative commentator.

In the months that followed, he made other radio speeches and worked actively with other antiwar personalities in public and private life, including Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana; Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia; former President Herbert Hoover; Senator William Borah of Idaho; Henry Ford; Merwin K. Hart, an avowed right-winger; William Castle, a diplomat; Dean C. Acheson of the Columbia Journalism School; Theodore Roosevelt Jr. and James E. Van Zandt, head of the American Legion.

Lindbergh spoke and worked under his own auspices until April, 1941, when he joined the national board of the America First Committee, the country's principal antiwar group. Although its membership was heterogeneous, its effective leadership rested with Robert E. Wood, board chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune. Both were archconservatives and zealous haters of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

America First was strongest in the Midwest, the traditional seat of the nation's isolationist attitude. But it was also a powerful force in New York and Boston. Popular support for its antiwar objectives was widespread, and Lindbergh epitomized that support. He rallied millions to the cause with such



Conservation became a chief concern of Lindbergh's later years, and he was publicly active in the cause. His interest in primitive peoples led him to the Philippines, where he watched this tribesman at work in 1974.

effectiveness that Roosevelt considered him a major threat.

The President vented his anger at a news conference in April, 1941. Roosevelt was asked why he did not call Lindbergh, an Army officer, into uniform. The reason, he replied, was that Lindbergh was a defeatist, and he went on to compare him with Representative Clement L. Vallandigham, a Civil War Congressman from Ohio, the chief spokesman of a group called the Copperheads, who said the North could never win. Roosevelt's attack was perhaps set off by a Lindbergh magazine article that declared, "While our leaders have shouted for peace, they have consistently directed us toward war."

Insult From Roosevelt

Considering his honor impugned, Lindbergh resigned his commission. "If I did not tender my resignation," he said in the published version of his "Wartime Journals," "I would lose something in my own character that means even more to me than my commission in the (Army) Air Corps."

"No one else would know it, but I would. And if I take this insult from Roosevelt, more and worse will be probably be forthcoming."

Thirty years later Lindbergh still felt wronged by the President, and professed not to see that he himself had questioned Roosevelt's integrity.

With Pearl Harbor, America First collapsed and Lindbergh sought to join the armed forces. "Now that we are at war I want to contribute as best I can to my country's war effort," he wrote. "It is vital for us to carry on this war as intelligently, as constructively, and as successfully as we can, and I want to do my part."

His bid to soldier was rebuffed, however, an action for which he blamed Roosevelt personally. Lindbergh, then 39, joined the Ford Motor Company as a consultant, working at the Willow Run plant in Michigan, which was producing bombers. Later he was a consultant to the United Aircraft Corporation, attached chiefly to its Vought-Sikorsky Division in Stratford, Conn. Vought was producing the Navy Corsair 340. As part of his job, he traveled to the Pacific war area in 1944 to study the

Corsair under service conditions, and as a civilian, flew 50 missions against the Japanese.

The flier had at least one very close brush with death in a dogfight near Biak Island. He described this and other episodes in "The Wartime Journals," and they constitute the best writing in the book.

After the war, Lindbergh went to Germany for the Naval Technical Mission in Europe to study developments in Nazi aircraft and missiles. He had been interested in rocketry since 1929, when he sought out Dr. Robert Goddard, then an obscure physics professor at Clark University in Worcester, Mass. (Goddard's biography was published in 1963, a book for which Lindbergh wrote an introduction.)

Lindbergh was always proud of his association with Goddard and of having raised money to fund his experiments. For 16 years until his death in 1945, Goddard, also a loner, received Lindbergh's help and encouragement, and Goddard's basic rocketry patents were used in the development of United States' missiles after the war. The aviator's crucial assistance to Goddard did not become well known until Goddard's biography was published in 1963.

For more than 15 years after the war Lindbergh virtually disappeared from the news. He was a member of Army Ordnance's CHORE project at the University of Chicago; he was consultant to the Secretary of the Air Force; he took part in the reorganization of the Strategic Air Command; and he was a member of scientific ballistic-missile committees of the Air Force and the Defense Department. In 1954, he was commissioned a brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve.

Much of the aviator's work in these years dealt with security-classified projects, but it is believed that he was active in rocketry and space flight programs, where his technical expertise was valuable. He enjoyed top-secret clearance, and spoke of his tasks as having to do with security.

In this period, Lindbergh completed his autobiographical account of his 1927 flight, which had been written in bits

and placed in various parts of the world over 14 years. "The Spirit of St. Louis," published in 1953, won the Pulitzer Prize for biography in 1954 and was made into a movie three years later, with Jimmy Stewart as the lead. The book was intended to supersede "We," which "written in haste," had never satisfied the aviator as an accurate account of his flight.

Starting sometime after the war, he rejoined Pan American as a consultant for the nominal fee of \$600 a month. The job, which eventually led to his working on the design specifications for the Boeing 747, allowed him great freedom to travel and to develop any interest he chose. And travel he did, seemingly having no settled abode.

"In Africa, in 1964, he found an interest that was to occupy his last years and to bring him out of his public reticence and reclusiveness. The issue was conservation."

"Lying under an acacia tree with the sounds of the dawn around me," he recalled, "I realized more clearly the facts that man should never overlook: that the construction of an airplane, for instance, is simple when compared to the evolutionary achievement of a bird; that airplanes depend on an advanced civilization, and that where civilization is most advanced few birds exist."

"I realized that if I had to choose, I would rather have birds than airplanes." He concluded, he said, "that I ought to do something."

Concern for Environment

That imperative, which unfolded slowly, led him to activity in conservation organizations, to having a large hand in saving the humpback and the blue whales, to concern for endangered species and to public advocacy of steps to save the world's environment.

He made his first public speech in 1968—the first since 1941—to the Alaska Legislature. The following year he granted what amounted to his first newspaper interview in 35 years. This was to The New York Times and this, writer, the occasion being his conservation activity in the Philippines. There was "another interview in 1970, again in the Philippines, but coming on his concern for primitive peoples. And again in 1971, he took this writer with him, on a long American conservation tour, which was also a journey backward in time to his boyhood home in Minnesota."

Lindbergh said that he had traveled himself because he thought the cause of conservation so urgent. "I have had enough publicity for 15 lives," he said, "and I seek no more of it, but where I can accomplish a purpose I will do things I otherwise shun."

There was no doubt that his leadership was effective.

Even though he was talking to a generation born long after his Paris flight, his person and his name evoked a tangible response. He did not pretend to be an expert, but had a singular ability to stir response and activity, to enunciate general principles and to cheer people on.

It did not appear to matter that he had published his bulky "Wartime Journals" in 1970 to general critical dispraise. What seemed to count was that he was Charles Augustus Lindbergh, the hero still of 1927, whose smile was engaging, whose words were straightforward, whose manner was simple and whose message was forceful.



Returning from residence abroad as World War II approached, Lindbergh advocated U.S. nonintervention and rallied support for antiwar causes. He spoke to an American First rally, above, in Madison Square Garden in 1941.

flight, Lindbergh lived in the glare of publicity and gawping camera flashbulbs. The public would not let him alone. "I recall stepping out of a building on Wall Street, and having almost everyone on the street turn and follow me," he said. He was regarded as a sort of oracle, and his opinions were solicited on every conceivable subject.

He was, moreover, linked falsely in the press with a number of girls. His interest, however, was in Anne Spencer Morrow, the beautiful blue-eyed daughter of Dwight Morrow, then Ambassador to Mexico. The couple met in Mexico City at Christmas time in 1927, when Lindbergh was then a Smith student, Miss Morrow, then a Smith student, went there for the holidays. They were married in a private ceremony in the Morrow home in New Jersey on May 27, 1929.

The marriage was a union of opposites. Sensitive, retiring, a poet, Mrs. Lindbergh wanted nothing so much as a life of peace and quiet. Seldom could her husband prove hyperactive, happy, as a nomad who was rarely at home for long periods. Yet despite some moments of tension, the marriage was an enduring and affectionate one.

For a while Mrs. Lindbergh accompanied her husband on many of his trips to the Caribbean, where he was trying out air routes; to Europe and to Asia. He had taught her to fly, and she learned to navigate and to operate a Morse Code radio. "North to the Orient" is her chronicle of one of these flights. Their first child, Charles Augustus 3d, was born June 24, 1930. Twenty months later, when Mrs. Lindbergh was preg-



Lindbergh and his wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, in 1936 at Berlin home of Air Marshal Hermann Goering, right, who later gave him a medal. Hitler's picture is on table. Lindbergh visited Germany several times in the 1930's.

Malaysia Votes Malay

Malaysia is not typical of most freely elected governments today in that the coalition which has governed it won a decisive victory at the polls, and, therefore, in parliamentary terms has a very clear mandate. But Malaysia is unhappily representative of most parts of the earth possessing an ethnic problem. The elections there were peaceful and orderly, but Malaysia has known bloody racial warfare between Malays and Chinese; it has lost its former principal city, Singapore, because of such tensions, and it is now feared that the victory of the coalition may increase the polarization.

As in Indonesia, as in many parts of the Pacific, the large Chinese minority in Malaysia (more than a third of the population) is resented by the majority for its economic success at least as much as because of any xenophobia. Such pocketbook considerations are common in most ethnic controversies; they are excuses to attack the Anglos in Quebec, the Indians who were in Uganda, the Jews in the American ghettos. When a largely commercial ethnic body exists side by side with a predominantly rural, or recently rural, population of different race, culture or religion, it is very easy to blame the group for all the ills of the many.

Malaysian governments have frankly directed their efforts to better the conditions of the Malays of the countryside, while the Chinese of the cities feel discriminated against. Efforts to establish a kind of "third

force," not racially aligned, seem, on the basis of the election returns, to have failed, leaving the coalition (which, while containing multi-racial elements, is predominantly Malay) confronting a militantly Chinese party. The Indians, who make up a sizable minority of their own in numbers, but not in proportion to Malays and Chinese, are left forlorn on the outskirts of Malaysian politics.

Malaysia has been a well-conducted state since it won its independence less than 15 years ago, and its general prosperity is high by Asian standards. Genuine ethnic cooperation could improve these conditions; racial friction could jeopardize the whole. But that group pride that gives ethnicity both its value and its danger is hard to reduce to rational terms.

On the eve of the American Revolution, Michel Guillaume Jean de Crèvecoeur, whose "Letters from an American Farmer" did so much to give early expression to a new nationality, wrote: "Here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men, whose labors and posterity will one day cause great change in the world." Today the notion of the "melting pot" is scorned; America is recognized as a land of many races, not one, and each seeks respect for itself, rather than as part of a whole. Yet that whole did exactly what Crèvecoeur predicted it would: It caused great change in the world. That would not have been possible if all the races had fought each other to a standstill on the Atlantic coast.

Struggle Over Oil...

The commitments the International Monetary Fund has received from the major oil-exporting nations to put up \$3.5 billion to help oil-importing nations pay their bills can provide some welcome relief to the poorest developing countries. But that sum is a drop in the bucket measured against the total imbalance in international payments created by the quadrupling of oil prices in the last year.

These commitments will do even less to ease the much more severe crisis that lies ahead. The World Bank now estimates that the transfer of monetary reserves to member nations of the international oil cartel will climb to a staggering \$650 billion by 1980, compared with \$26 billion last year.

A shift of that size is literally unmanageable; it will aggravate world inflation and could cause a world depression. Hope of restoring balance to the world monetary system must depend on determined efforts by the oil-importing nations to work together and bring down the price of oil, a move the oil producers are determined to resist—provided that they can hold together.

Until now the Arabs, Iranians and other oil producers have shown much more unity than have the United States, Western Europe and Japan in attempting to counteract their price gouging. Since the Arabs unleashed their oil weapon during the October war in the Mideast last year, it has been clear that continued division among the great industrial nations would leave them powerless to parry the oil weapon—or to alter the enormous shift of wealth and power to the oil producers. Yet the divisions among the industrialized nations could not be overcome so long as their vital interests diverged.

For West European countries and Japan, dependent on the Middle East for 80 per cent or more of their supplies, a scramble for oil at almost any price was unavoidable. The United States, with only 10 per cent of its oil coming from the Middle East, found it impossible to interest its allies in a firmer line and a common strategy until, at last February's Washington Energy Conference, it went beyond a proposal to pool imports and offered full sharing of its huge domestic oil production as well.

...And a Plan for Sharing

The scheme recently agreed on in Brussels by the high-level Energy Coordinating Group of the 12 major oil-importing nations, based on an American-proposed "integrated emergency program," calls for a buildup of oil stocks for use, should there be another embargo or similar crisis. Meanwhile, conservation measures, added to present high prices and business recession, are expected to keep demand down. Production now is rising and an oil surplus, which already is developing, could start prices moving down. However Kuwait and Venezuela have announced their intention to cut back oil production as a means of keeping prices up, and others may follow suit.

If the oil producers do restrict shipments for political reasons or to keep prices artificially high, whether they cut deliveries to one country or all, a supply drop of 7 per cent will trigger oil sharing. Each participating country will be required to cut consumption by the same percentage. Sharing could be delayed only if a large majority voted against immediate pooling of resources. Oil sharing is the essential underpinning for the other vital plans which ECG task forces have devised; work to increase conventional energy supplies; new areas of research and development of new energy

sources; stepped-up uranium enrichment; long-term conservation; closer control of multinational oil companies. A consumers-producers dialogue ultimately will be essential if only to devise long-term financing for the world's mounting debt to the oil-producing countries. Until the producers agree to meet, the consumer countries themselves will have to manage the excruciatingly difficult monetary problems created by the oil price rise. Work to shape new international financial institutions has been too long delayed and should begin this fall.

Except in this monetary field, it is evident that there has been some progress since the February Washington conference. Formal international accords, which will be put before Congress in the form of an executive agreement and follow-on legislation, are now being drafted for final approval by governments. Standby rationing authority will be essential if the American commitment on oil sharing is to be taken seriously around the world. The sine qua non of an effective program to reduce oil prices and restore financial equilibrium is a drastic cut in oil consumption here and throughout the industrial world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Settlement for Cyprus

No great power has the will (or, perhaps, the clout) to impose a settlement. Russia has wavered back and forth between an Athens tilt and an Ankara tilt. America began as an unalloyed backer of Greek policies and tottered out of the crisis as a bizarre backer of most Turkish "realities."

Mr. Schlesinger expressed alarm as Mr. Ecevit's tanks rolled beyond the Attila Line; but he has drawn only half-hearted support from Mr. Kissinger, and the suspicion lingers that Washington will applaud any negotiation which pulls Turkish troops back into the top slice of Cyprus.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 27, 1899

NEW YORK—President McKinley today signed a proclamation to the Cubans promising their early independence. This important document will shortly be promulgated throughout Cuba. It promises that a general election will be held in the island soon after the completion of the census now proceeding. The object of this document is to give Cuba a constitutional government and complete independence.

Fifty Years Ago

August 27, 1924

PARIS—Friends of Rudolph Valentino, the Sheikh of the Movies, await his arrival in Paris today from London, where he has been spending the past three days with his wife since their recent arrival from America. Valentino, known as the best-looking man in the American cinema world, will spend several days in Paris before leaving for the Riviera and Italy. Mr. Valentino is by birth and nationality an Italian.



A Missed Opportunity by Ford

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—How long will it be before the Ford administration and the Democratic Congress decide to impose mandatory wage and price controls?

Let us say another seven months. By next March, prices will still be rising at more than 10 per cent a year and unemployment, now above 5 per cent, will be above 7 per cent. By then, the already demoralized financial markets will need only one failure by a sizable bank or corporation caught in the high-interest rate squeeze to turn their steady bearish retreat into panic flight.

Under those grim circumstances, the Democrats in Congress, who are now silent or only murmuring about the need for an aggressive and comprehensive economic program, will be yelling for one. The President, being the responsive politician he has already shown himself to be, will smoothly accommodate himself to reality and call for measures that this week he is insisting he has no intention of seeking.

Grim Scenario

There is no need for this grim scenario to be acted out. Much of what needs to be done is already evident. What will probably be done next spring could be done now.

President Ford has missed a major opportunity to act in timely fashion. He should have been thinking about his economic program during the closing weeks of his vice-presidency and been intellectually prepared to present such a program in his address to Congress on Aug. 12. It is unfortunate that the economy and the society will have to suffer considerably more damage while he educates himself on the problem.

In the meantime, he has chosen to retain at least temporarily the four economic policymakers he inherited from Mr. Nixon—Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, Economic Counselor Kenneth B. Felt, Budget Director Roy Ash, and economic adviser Alan Greenspan.

Keeping them on was a misguided gesture toward continuity. Given the dismal economic record of the second Nixon administration, continuity was the last thing anyone should have wanted. Insofar as he needs it, the bad advice of this extremely reactionary quartet can only retard President Ford's economic education.

The President hopes to avoid mandatory controls by public pressure and private persuasion. Sophisticated observers have little

confidence this approach can do much good. The "economic summit meeting" is likely to be only a grand rally of conflicting opinions. Unbacked by the force of law, any "social contract" between labor and business to restrain prices and wages voluntarily probably cannot be sustained for long.

On Saturday, President Ford signed into a law a bill establishing a special agency to monitor wages and prices. But Mr. Ford said the agency was not to be regarded as a step preliminary to establishing another system of mandatory wage and price controls.

Mandatory wage and price controls are, of course, only one element in a national economic program. Other elements are clearly desirable. All wage increases above a certain level such as 5 per cent might by law be paid only in individually owned U.S. Savings Bonds which could be redeemed in five to eight years when inflationary pressures would presumably have eased. Compulsory deferral of salary income would make strict wage control more acceptable to workers and managers who are trying to save for their old age or their children's education.

Tax Relief

At the same time, there should be immediate tax relief for the poor and the elderly. Since these low-income persons have to spend most of their earnings on necessities, they have been hardest hit by the sharp rise in the cost of food, heat and electricity. It is unconscionable that they should be punished much longer by inflation.

A national economic plan should include fiscal restraint, but also an easing of interest rates. On July 23, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., wrote President Nixon outlining ways in which the current budget for fiscal 1975 could be brought into balance.

Sen. Percy proposes a budget reduction of \$6.7 billion by deferring or stretching out Army Corps of Engineers civil construction projects, inter-state highway construction and military procurement. He would raise \$3.4 billion added revenue by repealing the federal deduction for the payment of state gasoline taxes, raising the minimum income tax for the very wealthy, and repealing depletion allowance and other special tax benefits for the oil and gas industry.

This relatively painless package of budget reductions and tax increases could be used to offset the cost of tax relief for low-income groups that from the standpoint of social justice is essential.

Finally, President Ford has to arouse the public to a renewed awareness of the energy crisis. The country ought not to be allowed to go off daylight saving time in the winter, go back to buying oversized, gas-guzzling automobiles, and otherwise resume energy-wasting habits. An intensive oil conservation program aimed at ultimately reducing U.S. oil imports from the Middle East to zero would relieve one inflationary pressure.

If the Ford administration and Congress fail to adopt tough wage and price controls, tax reforms, an easing of interest rates, fiscal restraint though not a balanced budget, and energy conservation, the nation faces a roaring inflation, savage rates of unemployment, and misery for the poor and the elderly. The time to act is now, not next spring.

© The New York Times.

Letters

Europeanized

As an American in Paris, and having been Europeanized in every possible way for the last 16 years, I find the Watergate scandal (among others) a minor Nixon offense since I have grown accustomed to seeing such things done by European government officials as though they were national customs.

Most of my French friends with whom I have talked this over agree entirely that the chief of state of one of the most powerful countries is expected to get an example in honesty and that the Watergate and ITT and other scandals, in which he was deeply involved, show that he has not

fulfilled the people's expectations in that field. Nevertheless, to the French and most other Europeans, Mr. Nixon will remain, in their opinion, the greatest American President for having opened to them the doors to China and Russia, in other words, to new markets and good business.

MARTIN SHAPIRO.
St.-Germain-en-Laye, France.

Usually Reliable

Presumably, future statements made by Richard Nixon can be attributed to "an unimpeachable source."

AL HIX.
London.

Accepted Goals

He accepted the basic premises and goals of the New Deal, but argued that Republicans could implement a comprehensive welfare state more competently than Democrats could. He mobilized the best and the brightest to get New York moving again.

No state has a stronger liberal tradition. It has been a laboratory for liberalism, where energetic government has had its opportunities. In New York, liberal aspirations have congealed into laws. And no state has a fuller complement of today's—and tomorrow's—urban disinfectants.

Rockefeller raised taxes in eight of 15 legislative sessions, and raised them more than 500 per cent. He increased the state debt from \$12 million to \$10.1 billion. But New York's rising taxes buy declining services. Crime and welfare rates continue to rise, public utilities are hard pressed,

MIRV Deployment

A Simple Way to Slow The Nuclear Arms Race

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—This seems to be a good moment to slip ideas to President Ford, who has an opportunity and an incentive for fresh starts in policy areas where Mr. Nixon met frustration, so here is a specific way he might consider to slow or halt the strategic arms race.

The idea is to reduce the rate at which the United States is deploying the multiwarhead missiles called MIRVs which are generally regarded as technologically and politically the key weapon demanding to be controlled.

The idea is simple, a desirable quality in itself. Simply put, the idea within reach of someone like Gerald Ford who, unlike his chief advisers on the issue, has not spent two decades dealing with nuclear strategy. This gives Mr. Ford a chance to get a purchase of his own.

Within Reach

Simply put, the idea within reach of the large political arms control ideas needs in order to break through the infighting counter-argumentation commonly employed by the services, bureaucrats, and most experts. When the generals start summoning up specters of disaster, when the bureaucrats start logrolling and when the experts rev up their expertise, most people of the sort who would support prudent progress in arms control either shrink back or turn off.

For proof of this contention, look at the current strategic arms control scene: The Nixon drift left the government's chief national security aides caught up in muted debate while each other, while the public at large half wonders what went wrong at the last summit and half figures that further control prospects are bleak.

The idea of a MIRV slowdown isn't new, though it has never been put to the Kremlin. I have bounced it off some of the most knowledgeable and highly placed people in the government, and they like it. Still, one can't say it would work. You have to get it through the American bureaucracy, across the President's desk and onto the SALT negotiating table before you know that.

The Theory

The theory of the case is this: The Russians are ahead in the size of the load ("throwweight") which their launchers can carry. We are ahead in the number of warheads and in important aspects of the quality of warheads. Our fear is that over the next 5 to 10 years the Russians will "marry" their developing warhead technology to their existing launchers and throwweight potential, and thereby will overcome the security we have now. At the last summit, no formula was found that would permit the two necessary purposes of easing the industry the Russians profess to find as they con-

template the current imbalance between our thousands of MIRVs and their zero MIRVs and the insecurity we Americans feel as we contemplate their MIRVing their likely seven or eight million pounds of throwweight (or more) and our MIRVing of our two million pounds of throwweight.

We are MIRVing, on different types of launchers, at the rate of some three a day. But if we slowed MIRV deployment, we could approach the Russians and say: Look, we are acting in response to your anxieties about the current balance, so why don't you act in a similar spirit to ease our anxieties about the future balance?

This would provide a fair and unequivocal test, rare in these matters of whether the Russians want to curb the arms race or to exploit the United States' various current difficulties and try to win it. Specifically, it would ask whether we could succeed where we have so far failed in engaging the Soviet Union in a negotiation centering on the tactical MIRVs.

It would, furthermore, make possible such a test without sacrifice in American strength, either present or future. This is so because a MIRV slowdown or pause would not bring us any current disadvantage (we're way ahead in MIRVs now) and could quickly be made up if the proposal fell through. It is in that sense—a sense crucial to the Pentagon's fair question of whether we would be dropping our guard—a no-risk proposal.

Sold to Skeptics

It is true that the first SALT agreement in 1972 was sold to skeptics in Congress and in the Joint Chiefs on the basis that, though it set lower American figures for launchers, it compensated by letting the United States hold and expand its lead in warhead technology. As an official says—someone who thinks we would have been better off if we had limited MIRV deployment either after 1969 or after 1972—"You can't brag of MIRV for six days and then on the seventh day say it was bad."

But it's a new week. We're not at SALT-2 yet. We are on the eve of SALT-3; talks open next month. The technology has moved on and so has the politics. A MIRV slowdown is perhaps an idea whose time has come. It is simpler, as well as safer, and a key member of the public can't know everything. But, plainly, the officials and the experts have tied themselves in bureaucratic and technical knots. We don't need exhortations or threats or elegant moaning about the military-industrial complex. We need a SALT proposal that is at once politically supportable, negotiable with the Russians, and strategically sound. Gerald Ford, it's yours.

© The Washington Post.

Rockefeller: A 'Sobered Liberal'

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Conservatives should dry those starting tears and cheerfully welcome to Washington Nelson Rockefeller, a sobered liberal.

For eight years Rockefeller plowed furrows in the rough ocean of national politics, his liberalism symbolized by his rivalry with Richard Nixon. He first offended conservatives in 1960 when he suggested that he could, but Nixon could not, beat John Kennedy. In 1968 the governor of Maryland, Spiro Agnew, captured Nixon's heart by transferring his support from Rockefeller to Nixon.

But his thinking on foreign and defense policies has always been acceptable to most conservatives who have bothered to examine it. And, regarding domestic policies, Rockefeller's liberalism never was as dogmatic as most conservatives thought it was, and hence it was not as durable as most conservatives assumed it would be.

Being a liberal Republican has always been a bit like being a high church Unitarian. It is possible but pointless. But in 1968, when he became governor of New York, Rockefeller exemplified what liberal Republicanism was then.

Accepted Goals

He accepted the basic premises and goals of the New Deal, but argued that Republicans could implement a comprehensive welfare state more competently than Democrats could. He mobilized the best and the brightest to get New York moving again.

No state has a stronger liberal tradition. It has been a laboratory for liberalism, where energetic government has had its opportunities. In New York, liberal aspirations have congealed into laws. And no state has a fuller complement of today's—and tomorrow's—urban disinfectants.

Rockefeller raised taxes in eight of 15 legislative sessions, and raised them more than 500 per cent. He increased the state debt from \$12 million to \$10.1 billion. But New York's rising taxes buy declining services. Crime and welfare rates continue to rise, public utilities are hard pressed,

In the state's largest city the public school system is not even adequate, and public employees' unions act with increasing lawlessness.

New York's condition cannot be represented as Rockefeller's strongest recommendation. But he cannot fairly be blamed for it. Most of New York's problems were there in some form before he was there; they will survive his foreseeable successors; they exist in every urban civilization.

A Seminar

Rockefeller's nearly four full terms as governor were a protracted seminar on the ability of problems to resist solutions, and the ability of solutions to aggravate problems. So Rockefeller brings to Washington what he serves to be known as the Edison insight.

When Thomas Edison was trying without success to find a suitable filament for an incandescent light bulb, a sympathetic friend asked if it wasn't depressing to work so hard without making any discoveries. "Not at all," Edison replied, "I've already discovered by filaments that don't work."

The knowledge of what doesn't work is invaluable in government, and Rockefeller has it.

Of course, one should not push

the Edison analogy too far. It is too optimistic: Edison eventually found the right filament. The temptation to think of social problems as somehow comparable to technological problems is a temptation rarely resisted and always wrong. It is responsible for the vagueness and distinctively American phrase, "social engineering."

Not Solved

There may not be solutions to most of the problems of urban civilization. But perhaps we can avoid the optional problems—those caused by government choices, usually by government "solutions" that don't solve things.

For example, our worst problem is inflation, and it is optional. It is caused by reckless government monetary policy. Specifically, it is caused by the creation of excess money to finance government deficits that are caused by the kind of government spending that Rockefeller used to believe would solve the kind of problems that continue undiminished in New York.

The wise Arthur Balfour once said that politicians ought to tell society what government cannot accomplish. Rockefeller is admirably equipped by experience to do that.

© The Washington Post.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney	Co-Chairmen Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher Robert T. MacDonald	
Editor Murray M. Weiss	Managing Editor George W. Bates
Key Editor: Assistant Managing Editor	

International Herald Tribune, S.A. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the New York Times Company, Inc. 200 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10038. The Director of the publication is Walter D. Taylor. © 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

سكندرية الأصل

Obituaries

Alexander P. de Seversky, 80,
Aviation Pioneer, Inventor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Alexander P. de Seversky, 80, a seafaring aviator and a pioneer of strategic air power who flew more than 50 World War I combat missions after losing his right leg and whose inventions were major contributions to military and commercial flying, died here Saturday.

Over the Baltic Sea in World War I, as a pilot in the Russian Air Force, he shot down 13 enemy aircraft. After the war, he was a test pilot.

He developed the first fully automatic synchronous bombight, and, along with Dr. Edgar Sperry Jr., he laid the foundation for all gyroscopically stabilized flight instruments, thus making possible the automatic pilot.

He designed a variety of landing gear for seaplanes and flying boats for landing on ice, as well

as for aircraft landing on plowed ground and other rough terrain.

Mr. de Seversky also developed in-flight fueling techniques in 1931. Later, he built and test-piloted an all-metal fighter plane which became the world's first aircraft to fly faster than 300 miles an hour.

His design called for stresses to be carried by the metal wing covering rather than by struts. This enabled, among other things, the wings to be used as fuel tanks.

Formed Company

After collecting \$50,000 from the U.S. Army for the patent on the improved bombight, he formed the Seversky Aero Corp. under whose aegis he did much inventing, designing and consulting work.

The U.S. government gave him the Medal of Merit, his aircraft designs won the International Harmon Trophy three times and President Roosevelt and Truman cited him. He was a member of the Aviation Hall of Fame and had awards from his native Russia, France and Brazil.

On his first combat mission in 1915, his plane was shot down by an enemy gunboat over the Gulf of Riga and, as it landed on the water, an unused bomb exploded, blasting away his leg.

After convalescing, he returned to duty as an officer in charge of naval aircraft production, and after receiving permission to fly again, he shot down 13 aircraft.

He came to the United States in 1918 as an assistant naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy. When the new Soviet leaders closed the embassy, he decided to stay here.

Pierre-Louis Falaize
CAHORS, France, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Pierre-Louis Falaize, 69, French diplomat and, since 1970, Monaco's minister to France, died here yesterday.

Mr. Falaize was chief of cabinet in the post-liberation government of President Georges Bidault. Later he was French ambassador to Jordan, Libya, Laos and Lebanon.

Audrey S. Hess
NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Audrey Stern Hess, 50, president of the Citizens Committee for Children of New York, from 1970 to 1972, died yesterday of a heart ailment at her summer home in Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Hess was the wife of Thomas Hess, art critic and author, and a granddaughter of Julius Rosenberg, a philanthropist. Her major activity was in children's welfare leadership, but her interests extended to other philanthropies, politics and the arts.

Agustin Clemente
BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 26 (AP).—Agustin Clemente, 35, Argentine, died here Saturday of a heart ailment. He was a member of the Yaganes tribe of Tierra del Fuego, has died. The Yaganes numbered about 3,000 members in the 1850s. They spoke a language divided into five dialects.

The Saigon government sent a formal protest to the International Commission of Control and Supervision, accusing the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong of stepping up their military operations "in utter contempt of world public opinion."

3 Towns Have Fallen
The complaint cited the capture in the last three weeks of three government towns—Minh Long and Thung Duc, south of Da Nang, and Mang Suk, in the Central Highlands.

In Saigon, a 20-year-old, one-legged veteran, Le Quang Do, burned himself to death today during the lunch hour in a park facing the Presidential Palace. It was the third self-immolation by a South Vietnamese veteran in Saigon in the last six weeks.

The Saigon government asserted that all three suicides were anti-Communist gestures. But some Vietnamese said Le Quang Do died for personal reasons and the government capitalized on it for propaganda purposes. They expressed the same skepticism about the two previous deaths.

In Cambodia, the Phnom Penh command claimed that 44 Khmer Rouge were killed in a clash three miles south of Prey Veng, a provincial capital 35 miles east of Phnom Penh. The command said government losses were light.

The three were identified as Jerry Usher, 28, convicted of first-degree murder and burglary; Dalton Williams, 39, serving a 40 to 60-year term for robbery, conspiracy and assault; and Richard Mangum, 22, serving three to five years for car theft.

The convicts were near Texas Highway 108, leading north from Stephenville into an area which had been sealed off. The three had also been sighted there at 2 a.m. yesterday but eluded officers.

U.S. Black Leader
Denies Tax Charge
BLOOMING, Miss., Aug. 26 (AP).—Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette, the first black mayor of a big city in the South, pleaded not guilty in U.S. District Court today to charges of evasion of federal income taxes.

Mr. Evers, brother of slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers, was a federal grand jury in Jackson, Miss., indicted Mr. Evers earlier this month on three counts of tax evasion, accusing him of paying only \$3,644 in taxes when he owed \$66,337 between 1968 and 1970.

His former wife, Nannie Laura Evers, was also indicted on two counts. She entered not-guilty pleas and was released on her own recognizance.

It did not say when she was arrested or when she was released.

It did not say when she was arrested or when she was released.

It did not say when she was arrested or when she was released.



ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY BLOCKED—A U.S. freighter, the Steelton, rammed into a drawbridge at Port Robinson, Ont., knocking the span and one of its 300-ton counterweights into the Welland canal. Officials estimated that it would take two weeks to clear wreckage from the canal and passage of more than 150 ships may be delayed. Cost of rebuilding the bridge was put at \$20 million, but it may not be replaced. The ship sustained \$1 million worth of damage.

Changes His Mind on World Problem

A Rockefeller Admits Population Defeat

By Dusko Doder

BUCHARST, Aug. 26 (WP).—John Rockefeller 3d conceded today that his 40 years' advocacy of family planning has failed to prevent the world's population explosion and proposed "population policy" within the context of general economic and social development.

The sudden shift in his position brought Mr. Rockefeller, whose surname is synonymous with American capitalism, close to third-world advocates of population explosion. His shift is given added importance because of its public opinion.

Mr. Rockefeller, brother of Vice President-Designate Nelson Rockefeller and former chairman

of the U.S. Population Commission, has been actively involved in population problems since 1934. As chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, he was instrumental in sponsoring and financing a variety of family-planning projects throughout the world.

Not Adequate
"I have changed my mind," Mr. Rockefeller said in a speech at the non-governmental population conference here. "The evidence has been mounting, particularly in the past decade, to indicate that family planning alone is not adequate."

Since he became interested in population matters 40 years ago, the population of the world has increased from 1.5 billion to 3.9 billion, he said.

Mr. Rockefeller said the absolute number of people in poverty has continued to grow.

"I now strongly believe that

the only viable course is to place population policy solidly within the context of general economic and social development in such a manner that it will be accepted at the highest levels of government and adequately supported," he said.

"This approach recognizes that rapid population growth is only one among many problems facing most countries, that it is a multiplier and intensifier of other problems rather than the cause of them."

"And it recognizes that motivation for family planning is best stimulated by hope that living conditions and opportunities in general will improve."

Most third-world countries have taken a similar position at the United Nations World Population Conference here. The American delegation led by Casper Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has not explicitly endorsed such views, although it has recognized a link between population growth and economic development.

Urgent Reappraisal
Mr. Rockefeller called for an urgent reappraisal of all that has been done in the population field, suggesting that only after such reappraisals could a coherent policy be developed.

An integrated approach to the problem, he said, should provide third-world nations with development plans that will be "creatively and fundamentally different from the past."

"The classic model of development, originating in the industrial revolution, is no longer realistic," he said. Modern development, he added, should give greater attention to an "equitable distribution of the fruits of progress" and will be determined primarily by a country's "aspirations and its own physical and human resources."

He said that it was necessary to "revise our concept of economic growth" so that it is "consciously and deliberately directed toward human goals." He added that despite growing interdependence of peoples and nations, the proposed cooperation with the third-world countries would not alter "the reality of national sovereignty nor does it make it the right of anyone to dictate how choices are to be made."

Choices Available
Instead, he emphasized the "responsibility" of developed industrialized nations "to assist in broadening the choices available to the poorer nations."

Finally, he said that there was a need to improve the role of women in society, asserting that this will be essential to ensure that "development is contributing not only to the achievement of national economic goals but that it is also compatible with universal standards of human dignity and justice."

British Soldier
Killed by Sniper
Near Belfast
BELFAST, Aug. 26 (UPI).—A British soldier today as a military patrol car drove past a Roman Catholic housing development, a British Army spokesman said.

Other members of the patrol fired back at the sniper, but he escaped, apparently unharmed, leaving behind some cartridges from a U.S.-made M-1 rifle, the spokesman added.

The shooting occurred on the main Portadown-Lurgan Road, 20 miles southwest of Belfast. Six months ago, a Northern Ireland policeman was shot and killed in almost the same spot as his vehicle drove past the Drumming Estate, a new housing development.

The killing today raised Northern Ireland's death toll in more than five years of violence to 1,065 and it was the third shooting fatality in the province in the last three days.

Scientific Data
"The scientific data clearly shows that the so-called IQ does not necessarily measure native intelligence and, even if it did, it can be a very fickle parameter that can be manipulated by environmental factors," he said.

"We have to realize this is a political question," Mr. Innis said. "Who will decide what tests would be administered, who would decide what standards would be used and who would accept what conclusions?"

"When we examine the political components of the IQ question, it should be clear that this has been a trick perpetrated against all of us, black and white, but most insidiously against black people."

After the debate, Mr. Innis was asked by reporters why he had agreed to debate Prof. Shockley. "It's dangerous not to," he answered. "It's important to debate these fellows in open arena and every forum to give the other side of the story."

© Los Angeles Times.

Egypt Will Establish
Air Defense College
CAIRO, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat has ordered the establishment of the first air defense college in the Middle East, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

The college, which will open on Nov. 2, will provide Egypt's armed forces with specialists in the use of electronic equipment. Its students will also study Hebrew, Al-Ahram added.

Mr. Strauss, a Bavarian, urged West Berliners to support forces that opposed what he called the Bonn government's "policy of deception," including moves to extend full diplomatic recognition to East Germany.

Letting it be known, in a Berlin sports arena, chanted, "Strauss is a fascist," "Down with federation of fascist Germany," "Power to the working class" and "Germany, get out of NATO."

Mr. Strauss, a Bavarian, urged West Berliners to support forces that opposed what he called the Bonn government's "policy of deception," including moves to extend full diplomatic recognition to East Germany.

Letting it be known, in a Berlin sports arena, chanted, "Strauss is a fascist," "Down with federation of fascist Germany," "Power to the working class" and "Germany, get out of NATO."

Mr. Strauss, a Bavarian, urged West Berliners to support forces that opposed what he called the Bonn government's "policy of deception," including moves to extend full diplomatic recognition to East Germany.

Letting it be known, in a Berlin sports arena, chanted, "Strauss is a fascist," "Down with federation of fascist Germany," "Power to the working class" and "Germany, get out of NATO."

The Harrowing Business of Hair

By Betsy Wade

NEW YORK (NYT).—Life's complexities I dispose of like paper plates: I can patch the knees of a six-footer's blue jeans on the sewing machine. I can frost a cake so the crumbs don't come through. So why can't I solve the haircut riddle?

It's so elemental. If your hair is kempt, you can survive engine disorders on a 747 or an introduction to Willis Reed. If you're disheveled, life, as the young folks would put it, is a downer. And here I am wandering Manhattan's West Side. Understand, I don't want to be tipped, stripped, dipped, shellacked, teased or squeezed. I just want to be cut and left feeling like a human, possibly of female persuasion, but, with unisex and all, I'll settle for merely human.

Once there was Harry. He lived downstairs with his wife. At a party he handed me a pearly card: "The John Milton Beauty Salon, Mr. Harold." Joy. When the Floki rug on my head dropped, I slid into Harry's chair on 72d Street and his cut. He never once asked how I wanted it done or mentioned politics or asked me if I wanted the same shampoo or sought to gine on new eyelashes.

Neither did I have to sit and read S-M Romances or hand-wrestle the receptionist for status. I engaged fluidly and brightly and once, by heaven, Walter Cronkite asked to meet me. Harry and I were made for each other: Dante and Beatrice, Mark Hopkins and the log. For seven years.

Terrible Turnoff
But for all those years, there was terrible turmoil around me. For the John Milton's clientele, the weekly visit was a combination of the running of the bulls at Pamplona and a TV quiz show. There was ceaseless discussion and gnashing. And these Other Women ended my life with Harry; to placate his oscillating ulcer, he sold the John Milton and retired to a quieter borough.

I tried the new phone number once. If memory serves, Harry was plying his trade on that part of the map where it says "extra fare below this point." In the Wildlife Preserve, I think. Well, the conditions are probably calmer than Harry's customers of yore.

It's relatively easy to find a dressmaker, psychiatrist, Seashan restaurant or driving instructor, so why not a haircutter? But I don't answer too quickly.

I was commended to a place I'll call the House of Gloom. The employees of this cellar were clothed suitable for work in an abattoir. Their faces were covered with revolting ungents and their hair was sheared in plastic haircuts in rainbow colors. They slopped about in bedroom slippers, despoiling home remedies for cancer while directing assaults into the eyes of the clients.

Periodically they would draw off a brown liquid from a coffee urn, which they would slip from a mug well elaborated with lipstick. Listen, I hate to offend people, but I fled into the street.

The next recommendation I got was for the House of Plastic, one of those places where the passers-by get a dirty view of your agony. I spent a nightmarish half hour waiting while proprietor and customers exchanged conversation by Kafka out of Alice's mythology ("Spanish fellows are better lovers"), biggies ("How can a woman be any kind of congresswoman anyway?"), family gossip ("I told Donna, my daughter-in-law, that if she wanted to treat this child, she should do what I did to Al—just smack him when he misbehaves") and utter ignorance ("I speak Italian, too, because my husband, he's Italian, and because I go to business, I speak Jewish").

I covered, I shriveled, I died. The person who dealt with my hair had only half an eye on his work and my ear was in constant

danger of unwanted surgery. I wanted wildly to escape but I was wrapped in plastic, armless, soaking wet—a helpless victim. Submit.

A gracious lady type took pity. "My dear," she said, "you must go to the Chateau des Cheveux. I will call for you." And she did. He resists having me kiss his hand and I realize why when the receptionist's receptionist gives me the bill. Zap. Lunches for a week. Not only do I not have that kind of cash on me, but I am not sure I can cover the check.

My humiliation outweighs my pleasure in the haircut and now I get the wings when I think of Madison Avenue. It's not just that I can't afford it, it's that they knew I couldn't.

Look, there cannot be only one Harry, logic teaches this. Somewhere there must be at least one other. Although lately I've begun to wonder: What men are the long-haired young people delivering? Is it possible that they are saying there is no way to get your hair cropped without begging yourself or having the hostility—what done upon your cowlick?

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE



Associated Press

London Galleries

The Mediaeval Face, National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London S.W. 1, to Jan. 12, 1975.

The only portrait of a medieval man which has come down to us in any quantity is that presented by the effigies on tombs. Almost without exception, these are of royalty, the aristocratic, and in the later Middle Ages, the new rich among merchants and landowners.

This exhibition puts the photographic resources of the 20th century at the service of the historian, the aesthete, the sociologist, and indeed any who have any curiosity at all about their forefathers. These detailed photographs of the tomb sculptures enable us, by angle and lighting, to trace the development of medieval portraiture from the stylization of the 13th century to the magnificent portrayals of the late 15th century.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

East German Opera: Bringing
A Flawed Masterpiece to Life

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (UPI).—Prokofiev's last opera "War and Peace" remains, as he left it at his death, a flawed masterpiece, but probably no production has ever brought it more to life than the Komische Opera's new one, opening the 1974-75 season.

Prokofiev voluntarily returned from the Western world to settle in the Soviet Union in 1933. After Hitler's invasion, Prokofiev set to work turning episodes from Tolstoy's masterpiece into an opera.

In October, 1944, an invited audience heard a run-through with piano in Moscow's House of Actors, and in June, 1945, one month after Hitler's defeat, a triumphal concert performance took place with the Moscow Philharmonic.

The Leningrad opera staged the first part of the work on June 12, 1948.

And then nothing further happened until June, 1948, when Prague gave the work its first complete stage presentation. Prokofiev had meanwhile run afoul of Yuri Zhdanov, the ignoramus whom Stalin had made his plenipotentiary for cultural matters. Prokofiev, one of musical history's greatest composers, had to grovel by rewriting his opera—and not only that but to suit the capricious, only semi-educated personal taste of Zhdanov.

Dmitri Kabalevsky says that shortly before Prokofiev died (he

same day as Stalin), he said, "I'm ready to accept the lack of success of this one or that one among my works—but if only you knew how much I wish 'War and Peace' could see the light of day!"

First in Moscow
Prokofiev died in March, 1953, and not until Khrushchev's de-Stalinization did his last opera have its first complete Soviet stage performance: 1957 in Moscow's Stanislavsky Theater. The more establishment Bolshoi didn't risk it until December, 1958.

Thanks to Zhdanov's whimsical meddling, Prokofiev left behind a pile of manuscript far, far too long for any single evening's performance. This means that every production constitutes someone else's arrangement of Prokofiev's material. The Komische Opera's version, jointly put together by its conductor Gert Böhmer, its stage director Lev Mikhalov (a guest from Moscow), and the dramatist Stephan Stomper, drawing upon Joachim Herz's German premiere of the work in Leipzig in 1961, runs about three and a half hours and probably represents the optimum in tempering justice with mercy.

In accord with the "friendship contract" between the Komische Opera and the Stanislavsky Theater, two further Soviet guests have also shaped this production, and Marina Sokolova the costumes. In effect, the end result amounts to a prime example not of the Komische Opera's world-famous realistic Musiktheater but of contemporary Soviet grand opera style. And how grand! Its sentimentality, heroic posturing and totally convinced sincerity may occasionally cause more sophisticated (unhappy?) decadents? Westerners to smile indulgently, but it certainly merits seeing and especially hearing.

Top honors go jointly to the chorus (hired in the program, with rather self-conscious simplicity, as "the Russian people"), the conductor Gert Böhmer, and the Polish soprano Magdalena Pakizka, who sings radiantly as Natasha. Numerous pillars of this ensemble—Uwe Kravitz, Rudolf Assmus, Ruth Schöb-Opke, Elisabeth Ebert, Hans-Otto Rogge, and a long list of others—provide their worked expert performances. Prokofiev's recurring musical inspirations and flashes of dazzling instrumentation take one's breath away, and that superb chorus at the end, one of all Russian music's most glorious melodies, seems to go on and on like the flowing Volga, forever.

Music in London: A First
Taste of Scott Joplin Rags

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 26 (UPI).—To close the South Bank Summer Music and Workshop at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Andre Previn, his artistic director, gave the first house of its kind of the "Red-Backed Book of Rags," already more familiarly known simply as the "Red Back Book."

This is the collection of piano rags, including six by Scott Joplin, orchestrated in the early years of the century by a number of arrangers, some of them anonymous, and published, circa 1912, by the Stark Music Company of St. Louis as a collection of "standard high-class rags."

What we heard on Saturday night was the Joplin rags in a new edition by Gunther Schuller, president of the New England Conservatory of Music, and recently given wide circulation in concerts and in a record album by the editor with the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble. The players were the Cleveland Quartet and an ad hoc group of winds from the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble and the Barry Tuckwell Wind Quintet.

The result was as delightful for its imperfections as for its virtues. Not surprisingly, the Americans, including Previn as the incontinent pianist and, so to speak, conductor, fell into the ragtime idiom more easily than their accomplished British counterparts, but the latter played brilliantly and valiantly, obviously relishing their exposure of Joplin's inter-

premeditated and, so to speak, coordinating, fell into the ragtime idiom more easily than their accomplished British counterparts, but the latter played brilliantly and valiantly, obviously relishing their exposure of Joplin's inter-

premeditated and, so to speak, coordinating, fell into the ragtime idiom more easily than their accomplished British counterparts, but the latter played brilliantly and valiantly, obviously relishing their exposure of Joplin's inter-

premeditated and, so to speak, coordinating, fell into the ragtime idiom more easily than their accomplished British counterparts, but the latter played brilliantly and valiantly, obviously relishing their exposure of Joplin's inter-

premeditated and, so to speak, coordinating, fell into the ragtime idiom more easily than their accomplished British counterparts, but the latter played brilliantly and valiantly, obviously relishing their exposure of Joplin's inter-

premeditated and, so to speak, coordinating, fell into the ragtime idiom more easily than their accomplished British counterparts, but the latter played brilliantly and valiantly, obviously relishing their exposure of Joplin's inter-

premeditated and, so to speak, coordinating, fell into the ragtime idiom more easily than their accomplished British counterparts, but the latter played brilliantly and valiantly, obviously relishing their exposure of Joplin's inter-

premeditated and, so to speak, coordinating, fell into the ragtime idiom more easily than their accomplished British counterparts, but the latter played brilliantly and valiantly, obviously relishing their exposure of Joplin's inter-

premeditated and, so to speak, coordinating, fell into the ragtime idiom more easily than their accomplished British counterparts, but the latter played brilliantly and valiantly, obviously relishing their exposure of Joplin's inter-

SAINT LAURENT
rive gauche
pour hommes
12, place Saint-Sulpice - Paris 6



Economic Gloom Deepens in West

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, Aug. 26 (NYT).—The gloom is deepening in western nations as stock markets sag, bankruptcies rise, inflation rages and unemployment grows toward what many fear is an unacceptably high level.

For the first time since the 1930s, a slump has hit the major nations at roughly the same time.

The convergence represents a serious new element in the economic expansion of the world.

Central bankers recognize they are dealing in an intricate scheme as they check monetary growth and keep interest rates high. But they maintain that they have to keep the pressure on if the battle against inflation and the social ills it causes is ever to be won.

In the United States, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, says the best way to come off only one year of inflation is to reduce spending.

Perhaps because of rising fears of a crash there has been some easing in the situation recently in Britain and the United States.

Bank of England figures to mid-July showed a rise in the money supply reflecting less vigorous sales of government securities by the central bank.

In the United States, the National City Bank of New York and First National Bank of Chicago have refrained from raising their prime lending rates even though the formula on which the rates are pegged dictated a further increase.

Reflation Planned
The West German government has eased its monetary policy considerably since the first of the year, and is planning to try to stimulate the economy with tax cuts early in the new year.

A reflation, there could be of considerable help to neighbors in Europe who sell their wares in Germany.

Despite these positive elements the gloom persists because of the sheer size of the economic problems, magnified now by the four-fold increase in petroleum prices.

Prices Defy Gravity
Every major nation has tight money valves to try to bring inflation down to more levels from the 15 per cent

Fears Reflected In Stock Slump

average that rules today. But for a variety of reasons—including big wage contracts, droughts in the farm areas, heavy government spending, margins of the middleman—prices are defying the law of gravity.

So money has stayed tight, making it in some cases difficult to manage a business. With insufficient cash and the elevated costs of borrowing, many smaller and medium-sized businesses have gone under. Bankruptcies are up 25 per cent in France from 1973 levels and in West Germany the rise is 40 per cent.

Some economists say that too sharp a contraction of the money supply in the United States in 1973 led to the great Depression of the 1930s. There are fears that a similar situation may be in the making today.

Increased Sales
Central bankers recognize they are dealing in an intricate scheme as they check monetary growth and keep interest rates high. But they maintain that they have to keep the pressure on if the battle against inflation and the social ills it causes is ever to be won.

In the United States, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, says the best way to come off only one year of inflation is to reduce spending.

Perhaps because of rising fears of a crash there has been some easing in the situation recently in Britain and the United States.

Bank of England figures to mid-July showed a rise in the money supply reflecting less vigorous sales of government securities by the central bank.

In the United States, the National City Bank of New York and First National Bank of Chicago have refrained from raising their prime lending rates even though the formula on which the rates are pegged dictated a further increase.

Reflation Planned
The West German government has eased its monetary policy considerably since the first of the year, and is planning to try to stimulate the economy with tax cuts early in the new year.

A reflation, there could be of considerable help to neighbors in Europe who sell their wares in Germany.

Despite these positive elements the gloom persists because of the sheer size of the economic problems, magnified now by the four-fold increase in petroleum prices.

Prices Defy Gravity
Every major nation has tight money valves to try to bring inflation down to more levels from the 15 per cent

West German Surplus in Trade Widens

SEVEN-MONTH LEVEL REACHES A RECORD
WIEN, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—West Germany's foreign trade surplus rose to 4.45 billion deutsche marks in July from 2.5 billion DM in June, the Federal Statistics Office announced today.

The July surplus is near the May level of 4.88 billion DM and brings the total surplus for the first seven months of this year to a record of 29.69 billion DM compared with 15.77 billion DM in the same period last year.

The statistics office said imports rose 11.3 per cent from June to total 15.9 billion DM in July, while exports were up 21.1 per cent to 20.4 billion DM.

Germany's habitual foreign trade surplus is usually partially offset by a deficit on so-called invisibles like tourism, transport, insurance, and remittances of cash by foreign workers here to their home countries.

With invisibles taken into account, the current account balance of payments surplus in July was 1.5 billion DM, almost double the June figure of 800 million DM.

For the first seven months of this year the current account surplus was 15 billion DM, far above the 4.7 billion DM registered in the equivalent period of 1973, the office said.

Shortly after the trade figures were announced the dollar declined on the Frankfurt foreign exchange market to 2.5285 DM, down from 2.64 at the previous close.

Later the dollar made a partial recovery, despite the announcement in Washington that the United States had a trade deficit of \$728 million last month. At the close the dollar was trading at 2.631 DM.

VW Predicts Big '74 Loss
BOON, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Volkswagen is certain to lose several hundred million deutsche marks this year, according to chairman Rudolf Leiding.

In an interview with the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel published today, Mr. Leiding was quoted as saying that such losses are unavoidable because of increased wage costs and flagging demand.

Last May VW, West Germany's biggest car manufacturer, announced its first worldwide net loss of 86 million DM in the first three months of this year compared with a profit of 28 million DM in the 1973 period.

Mr. Leiding said that virtually all the streamlining measures that could help the earnings position had already been taken.

Domestic parent company sales in the first seven months of this year fell over 8 per cent, European sales were off around 17 per cent and U.S. sales fell 32 per cent from the year-ago period, he said.

Mr. Leiding repeated that he personally favors building a production factory in the United States, but said a decision still had to be taken by the board.

He said a main cost-saving measure is the planned cut in the parent-company work force of 10,000 to around 114,000 by the year's end and a reduction in salaries and white-collar staff to improve the ratio of production to nonproduction staff. VW started one week's short time today affecting about 50,000 of its domestic work force in all six plants.

Mobil Oil Says Bid For Marcor Succeeds
NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Mobil Oil Corp. said today its tender offer for Marcor Inc. common and preferred stock is over-subscribed.

Mobil said that as of the close of business Aug. 23, it had received tenders for about 24.6 million shares of Marcor common and 4.3 million shares of preferred.

Mobil said it expects to buy about 52 per cent of the tendered shares.

Fuji Photo Net Rises
TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ).—Fuji Photo Film Co.'s consolidated net profit rose to 6.42 billion yen (\$21.3 million) in the six months ended April 20 from 5.39 billion yen a year earlier, the company reported today.

Sales increased to 21.5 billion yen from 19.4 billion yen.

Stocks Drop In Tokyo on Fears of Tax

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange fell to an eight-month low today.

The downward was accelerated by a newspaper report that the government was considering introducing a capital gains tax on profits from transactions in securities.

The market index closed at 3,994.98—the first time it had been below the 4,000 mark since last December—a decline of 80.28 points from the previous session.

Towards the close the downward trend accelerated as speculations in margin accounts mounted.

After the close, Finance Ministry officials said they are watching developments on the market with concern.

The ministry does not contemplate any immediate steps to bolster the market, they said, but is ready to consider easing present margin trading curbs if prices show a further sharp drop.

Eases Exchange Controls
In related news, the Finance Ministry announced a series of measures to ease foreign exchange controls to facilitate an inflow of dollars.

Nonresidents are now permitted to acquire short-term government bonds and unlisted private bonds and debentures which mature within a year after acquisition.

Until now, nonresidents were allowed to acquire unlisted private securities but with a longer maturity period.

The ministry said it would also permit foreign banks to convert additional amounts of dollars into yen for use in Japan.

Banking sources said the additional amount is believed to total \$100 million.

The measures are designed to ease a shortage of dollars on the Tokyo foreign exchange market and prevent a sharp rise in the value of the dollar, the ministry said.

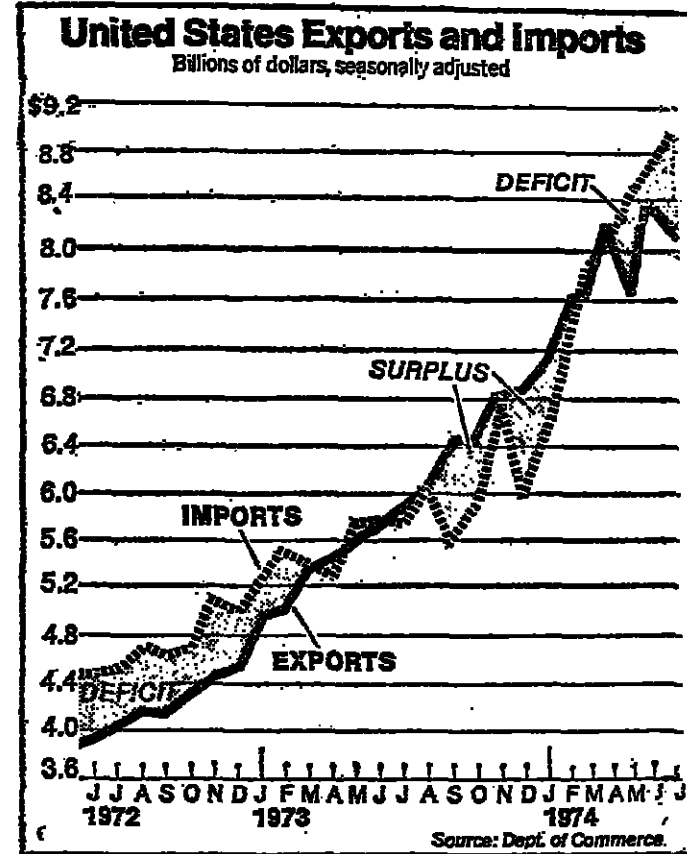
Electrolux Profit Rises 26 Per Cent During Half Year
LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ).—Pre-tax profit rose 26.4 per cent at AB Electrolux in the first half of the current year, the Swedish appliance manufacturer reported today.

Profit before tax was 238.3 million kronor (\$31 million), up from 189.6 million kronor in the same period a year earlier. Turnover rose to 2.4 billion kronor from 1.9 billion kronor.

The company noted that second-half results would be hurt by increasing raw materials prices, wage rises and interest costs.

Fuji Photo Net Rises
TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ).—Fuji Photo Film Co.'s consolidated net profit rose to 6.42 billion yen (\$21.3 million) in the six months ended April 20 from 5.39 billion yen a year earlier, the company reported today.

Sales increased to 21.5 billion yen from 19.4 billion yen.



U.S. Hits Rise in Oil Imports For Deep July Trade Deficit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP).—An oil-hungry United States paid more for imported goods in July than in any month on record, sending the nation's trade balance into its third-deepest monthly deficit ever, the government reported today.

The Commerce Department said the dollar value of imports increased 4.9 per cent, the eighth straight gain, to just over \$9 billion, surpassing June's record \$8.6 billion.

Exports, meanwhile, dropped by 0.6 per cent because of sharp decreases in the value of raw materials and manufactured goods shipped overseas.

The \$8.3 billion in exports left a trade deficit of \$738.4 million for the month and \$96.7 million for the year to date. The monthly deficit was slightly behind May's near record \$776.9 million. The largest ever was \$800 million in October, 1971.

By paying a record \$2.3 billion for foreign oil in July, the nation increased its oil bill so far this year to \$13.4 billion, or nearly twice the \$7.8 billion paid in all of 1973. Despite the Arab oil embargo in the first three months of this year, the volume of oil imports is 1.1 per cent ahead of the first seven months of last year.

Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent identified petroleum imports as the major culprit in the trade deficit and said: "Americans can assist in the trade performance of our nation through their efforts to conserve energy."

U.S. Tool Orders Are Steady in Month
NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—New orders for machine tools were relatively steady last month, totaling \$244.25 million, compared with \$244.2 million in June, July orders, on the other hand, showed a 33 per cent increase from the same month a year ago, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

For the first seven months of 1974, the machine tool orders, a major economic indicator, are running 22 per cent ahead of the level for the 1973 period.

Net new orders for export totaled \$35.95 million in July, which is 15 per cent of total orders for the month. Compared to June, export orders were down 5 per cent. However, they were 30 per cent above the year-ago level.

Higher Food Costs
Administration economists who had thought the 11 per cent annual rate of increase in retail food prices of the first half of the year would slacken to a 4 per cent gain by year-end now forecast an 8 to 9 per cent rate of increase for the second half. And they see food price inflation continuing at an uncomfortable rate well into 1975.

Administration economists now worry that even their 8 to 9 per cent prediction may prove optimistic. And they are extremely cautious about projecting much improvement in 1975 unless a severe recession develops to collapse prices.

Though the consensus among

N.Y. Prices End Mixed After Rally in Glammers

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—A late rally among some recently battered glamour and blue chip shares turned New York Stock Exchange prices mixed today despite a new warning from the White House that inflation is a long-term problem that will not be easily solved.

The news climate again was uninspiring, but analysts suggested that the market had reached a point where it was ripe for technical support.

Popular averages finished higher, while declines topped advances by an eight-to-five margin.

The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 1.33 points to 688.13. It was down more than 12 points in early trading and ahead over 6 points at its best level of the session. In the previous 12 sessions, it fell a total of 110 points.

Volume totaled 14.63 million shares compared with 13.59 million shares on Friday.

Homestake Mining was one of the most active NYSE issues, falling 7 3/4 points to 53 3/4. Barron's magazine said "it seems doubtful that Homestake can bank on a continued spiral" in gold bullion prices.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.06 to 71.62. The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose by 0.33 to 63.31.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, mostly for profit-taking, sent farm commodity futures prices tumbling.

Markets Closed
The London Stock Exchange and all banks were closed Monday for the August Bank Holiday.

Losses ranged up to one point. Dealers said that the unsold portions of recent floating rate note issues, and the possible postponement beyond this week of the \$125 million of Continental Illinois Corp. notes along with a relatively heavy calendar this week combined to push prices lower.

Coffee futures were strong, while silver futures closed with a 15-cent loss triggered in part by the downturn in the commodities market. Copper was about one cent lower in quiet trading.

That business inventories have swollen much more than they had believed earlier and may be approaching a level where factories start cutting output while unwanted inventories are sold off.

the government economists is that the economy's likely path is prolonged stagnation, or sub-par growth, they concede that the odds of a serious recession have increased in the past weeks. They are particularly worried by signs

Two powerful forces are at work today which make a steep rise in the price of silver seem inevitable.

First, silver, like many other natural resources, is in short supply. The demand for silver surpassed new production for each of the last 23 years. And for each of the last 13 years, the demand for silver surpassed new production by more than 100 million ounces.

This excess of demand over supply is exerting a strong, steady upward pressure on the price of silver. During the 1960s the price of silver rose 95%. So far in the '70s, the rise has been even steeper.

Second, we're in an era of worldwide inflation. People throughout the world are losing confidence in the ability of governments to check inflation. And when that happens, they seek the security of precious metals such as silver, rather than paper money.

Indeed, for nearly 2,600 years, since the first silver coinage, knowledgeable investors have turned to silver for financial protection—because silver generally performs well in bad times.

For example, during Chile's recent decade of inflation, the price of silver increased more than 1,500 times. During Germany's nightmarish runaway inflation following World War I, the price of silver increased more than 91 billion times. And during the 33 years of our current inflation, the price of silver has increased more than 10-fold.

Harry Browne, who correctly predicted the first dollar devaluation in 37 years, now writes in his new book, *You Can Profit from a Monetary Crisis*. "Silver offers a way to hedge against a depreciating dollar, to be on the right side of a shortage for a change, to be relatively invulnerable to the next depression, and to preserve a long-term store of value through a runaway inflation."

Now, our new booklet shows you the why's and how's of silver investing. In *The Case for Silver* by Louis E. Carabini, President of the Pacific Coast Coin Exchange, you'll discover:

- Why worldwide silver consumption is in a powerful long-term uptrend;
- The unique properties of silver and why it is an essential and unsubstitutable commodity in many industries;
- 11 facts about the silver mining industry that point to higher prices;
- The silver shortage charted, with timing estimates;
- Case histories of 4 famous inflations (including Germany's). Investment analyst T. J. Holt's first-hand account of living through a runaway inflation;
- The four main ways to invest in silver, the advantages and disadvantages of each;
- Common questions asked by investors about silver.

May we mail you a FREE copy of *The Case for Silver*? Simply send the coupon below to Monex International, GmbH, Holzhausenstrasse 25, 6 Frankfurt am Main, West Germany, or call 0611-596030.

Monex International GmbH.
(An American Monex International is known as the Pacific Coast Coin Exchange)
The world's oldest and largest supplier of silver coins to investors. Clearing member of the New York Mercantile Exchange.
Holzhausenstrasse 25, 6 Frankfurt am Main, West Germany
Gentlemen: Please mail me a FREE copy of your new silver booklet, *The Case for Silver*. I understand there is no charge and no obligation.
Name _____
Address _____
City/State/Zip _____
Phone _____
Best Time To Call _____
© 1974, 1974 Pacific Coast Coin Exchange

MODERN
10.50% TO 12% NET
ON SOUND MEXICAN
BANK TIME DEPOSIT
CONTRACTS
INTEREST PAYABLE
MONTHLY
These are better-type
securities in pesos, and are avail-
able to individual investors
only. The initial investment
needed to open an account
through us is \$5,000 Pesos
(\$ U.S. 4,003.20) and, in
order to earn 12% net, an
investment of at least 1 mil-
lion Pesos (\$ U.S. 800,640.05)
must be made. These in-
terest rates are in accordance
with the general regulations
of the Banco de Mexico
S.A., which went into effect
to May 13, 1974.
HIGHER YIELDS MAY BE
OBTAINED BY REINVEST-
ING MONTHLY INTEREST
IN MEXICAN BANK LIQUID
BONDS.
For complete information,
please write to Mr. Ricardo
Pérez, Executive Vice-
President.
ALLEN W. LLOYD
y Asociados, S.A.
Established 1958.
Casa de Bolsa,
Investment Brokers
Prisidencio Sanchez 220,
Guadalupe, Mexico.
TEL: 25-59-90.
TELEX: 066731.
CABLE: AWLASA.
More than \$100 million under
direct administration on behalf
of clients in all countries around
the world.

Outlay Abroad By U.S. Firms Up 14 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ).—Direct outlays abroad by U.S. firms rose 14 per cent in 1973 to \$107.3 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

Investments in enterprises abroad in which U.S. residents have "significant control" rose \$13.5 billion last year with the increase financed by reinvested earnings of \$1.1 billion and by U.S. net capital outflows of \$4.9 billion.

The increase in reinvested earnings up 72 per cent from 1972—reflected both unusually large earnings and a sharp decrease in the portion of earnings paid out as dividends.

The department attributed the higher earnings and the decreased dividends to exceptionally strong business conditions abroad, the February 1973 dollar devaluation and the increased profits of petroleum affiliates.

Swiss Bank Acts To Ease Money
ZURICH, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss National Bank eased its credit squeeze today by dropping some of the reserve requirements imposed on the nation's banks.

The banks will no longer be required to set aside reserves with the central bank on all forms of domestic savings deposits and medium-term bank bonds.

The central bank said this measure will free some 150 million francs (about \$51 million) to move back into circulation. It said the move was prompted by the sharply lower growth rate—and in some cases a decrease—in savings deposits and bank bonds at many institutions. Bank bonds are a popular financing tool used by Swiss banks.

Egypt Arranges Loan
PARIS, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises said today it led a consortium of 32 banks in raising a \$100-million, nine-year loan for the central bank of Egypt.

The loan carries an interest rate fixed at 1.25 percentage points above the London six-month Eurodollar rate.

NEW INVESTMENT PRODUCT

U.S. Insurance Company is seeking established sales organizations for new investment product based upon the principles of annuity. Attractive for sales groups since it contains a potential commission which could exceed 100% of the initial contract amount.

For further information on this opportunity, please reply to:
Box D 31,083, Herald Tribune,
28 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

I flew home Pan Am.



Frank R. Claps, Bloomfield, New Jersey

"This Pan Am Worldport" at JFK is much better than any foreign airport. Some of my business people go only Pan Am. It's a very professional service."

Switch! PAN AM.
Call Pan Am now. The world's most experienced airline.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

-1974- Stocks and Bonds							-1974- Stocks and Bonds							-1974- Stocks and Bonds						
High.	Low.	Div.	In %	P/E	5Ys.	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	In %	P/E	5Ys.	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	In %	P/E	5Ys.	Net
						Change							Change							Change
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	74	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	75	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	126	76	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	127	77	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	128	78	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	129	79	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	130	80	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	131	81	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	1	1	1	1	1
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	132	82	1	1	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	1
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	83	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	1	1	1	1	1
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	134	84	1	1	1	1	1	14	2	1	1	1	1	1
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	135	85	1	1	1	1	1	15	2	1	1	1	1	1
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	136	86	1	1	1	1	1	16	2	1	1	1	1	1
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	137	87	1	1	1	1	1	17	2	1	1	1	1	1
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	138	88	1	1	1	1	1	18	2	1	1	1	1	1
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	89	1	1	1	1	1	19	2	1	1	1	1	1
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	140	90	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	1	1	1	1	1
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	141	91	1	1	1	1	1	21	2	1	1	1	1	1
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	142	92	1	1	1	1	1	22	2	1	1	1	1	1
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	93	1	1	1	1	1	23	2	1	1	1	1	1
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	144	94	1	1	1	1	1	24	2	1	1	1	1	1
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	145	95	1	1	1	1	1	25	2	1	1	1	1	1
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	146	96	1	1	1	1	1	26	2	1	1	1	1	1
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	147	97	1	1	1	1	1	27	2	1	1	1	1	1
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	148	98	1	1	1	1	1	28	2	1	1	1	1	1
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	149	99	1	1	1	1	1	29	2	1	1	1	1	1
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	150	100	1	1	1	1	1	30	2	1	1	1	1	1
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	151	101	1	1	1	1	1	31	2	1	1	1	1	1
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	152	102	1	1	1	1	1	32	2	1	1	1	1	1
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	153	103	1	1	1	1	1	33	2	1	1	1	1	1
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	154	104	1	1	1	1	1	34	2	1	1	1	1	1
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	155	105	1	1	1	1	1	35	2	1	1	1	1	1
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	156	106	1	1	1	1	1	36	2	1	1	1	1	1
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	107	1	1	1	1	1	37	2	1	1	1	1	1
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	158	108	1	1	1	1	1	38	2	1	1	1	1	1
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	159	109	1	1	1	1	1	39	2	1	1	1	1	1
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	160	110	1	1	1	1	1	40	2	1	1	1	1	1
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	161	111	1	1	1	1	1	41	2	1	1	1	1	1
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	162	112	1	1	1	1	1	42	2	1	1	1	1	1
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	163	113	1	1	1	1	1	43	2	1	1	1	1	1
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	164	114	1	1	1	1	1	44	2	1	1	1	1	1
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	165	115	1	1	1	1	1	45	2	1	1	1	1	1
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	166	116	1	1	1	1	1	46	2	1	1	1	1	1
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	167	117	1	1	1	1	1	47	2	1	1	1	1	1
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	168	118	1	1	1	1	1	48	2	1	1	1	1	1
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	169	119	1	1	1	1	1	49	2	1	1	1	1	1
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	170	120	1	1	1	1	1	50	2	1	1	1	1	1
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	171	121	1	1	1	1	1	51	2	1	1	1	1	1
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	122	1	1	1	1	1	52	2	1	1	1	1	1
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	173	123	1	1	1	1	1	53	2	1	1	1	1	1
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	174	124	1	1	1	1	1	54	2	1	1	1	1	1
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	175	125	1	1	1	1	1	55	2	1	1	1	1	1
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	176	126	1	1	1	1	1	56	2	1	1	1	1	1
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	177	127	1	1	1	1	1	57	2	1	1	1	1	1
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	178	128	1	1	1	1	1	58	2	1	1	1	1	1
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	179	129	1	1	1	1	1	59	2	1	1	1	1	1
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	180	130	1	1	1	1	1	60	2	1	1	1	1	1
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	181	131	1	1	1	1	1	61	2	1	1	1	1	1
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	182	132	1	1	1	1	1	62	2	1	1	1	1	1
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	183	133	1	1	1	1	1	63	2	1	1	1	1	1
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	184	134	1	1	1	1	1	64	2	1	1	1	1	1
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	185	135	1	1	1	1	1	65	2	1	1	1	1	1
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	186	136	1	1	1	1	1	66	2	1	1	1	1	1
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	187	137	1	1	1	1	1	67	2	1	1	1	1	1
88	1	1	1	1	1	1	188	138	1	1	1	1	1	68	2	1	1	1	1	1
89	1	1	1	1	1	1	189	139	1	1	1	1	1	69	2	1	1	1	1	1
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	190	140	1	1	1	1	1	70	2	1	1	1	1	1
91	1	1	1	1	1	1	191	141	1	1	1	1	1	71	2	1	1	1	1	1
92	1	1	1	1	1	1	192	142	1	1	1	1	1	72	2	1	1	1	1	1
93	1	1	1	1	1	1	193	143	1	1	1	1	1	73	2	1	1	1	1	1
94	1	1	1	1	1	1	194	144	1	1	1	1	1	74	2	1	1	1	1	1
95	1	1	1	1	1	1	195	145	1	1	1	1	1	75	2	1	1	1	1	1
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	196	146	1	1	1	1	1	76	2	1	1	1	1	1
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	197	147	1	1	1	1	1	77	2	1	1	1	1	1
98	1	1	1	1	1	1	198	148	1	1	1	1	1	78	2	1	1	1	1	1
99	1	1	1	1	1	1	199	149	1	1	1	1	1	79	2	1	1	1	1	1
100	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	150	1	1	1	1	1	80	2	1	1	1	1	1
101	1	1	1	1	1	1	201	151	1	1	1	1	1	81	2	1	1	1	1	1
102	1	1	1	1	1	1	202	152	1	1	1	1	1	82	2	1	1	1	1	1
103	1	1	1	1	1	1	203	153	1	1	1	1	1	83	2	1	1	1	1	1
104	1	1	1	1	1	1	204	154	1	1	1	1	1	84	2	1	1	1	1	1
105	1	1	1	1	1	1	205	155	1	1	1	1	1	85	2	1	1	1	1	1
106	1	1	1	1	1	1	206	156	1	1	1	1	1	86	2	1	1	1	1	1
107	1	1	1	1	1	1	207	157	1	1	1	1	1	87	2	1	1	1	1	1
108	1	1	1	1	1	1	208	158	1	1	1	1	1	88	2	1	1	1	1	1
109	1	1	1	1	1	1	209	159	1	1	1	1	1	89	2	1	1	1	1	1
110	1	1	1	1	1	1	210	160	1	1	1	1	1	90	2	1	1	1	1	1
111	1	1	1	1	1	1	211	161	1	1	1	1	1	91	2	1	1	1	1	1
112	1	1	1	1	1	1	212	162	1	1	1	1	1	92	2	1	1	1	1	1
113																				

Closing prices on Aug. 26, 1974																	
1800 Acres Ltd	E	6	6			High Low Last Chge	1100 Canbra	276	276	276		High Low Last Chge	2920 Silt W Can	450	450	450	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11				2800 Canbra	276	276	276			100 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			1700 Blandia	485	475	475	-10			150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
2800 Acadlands	E	11	11			2800 Canbra	276	276	276				150 Slt Brdcs	3	3	3	
1575 Agra Ind	S	5	5			17											

[illegible]

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)			
Amsterdam		Milan	
AKZO.....	54.20	Bartoli.....	2,541
Alcan.....	112	Bellotti.....	1,095
Algemeen.....	216	Ercle Marei	670
Amstelbank.....	57.40	Fiat.....	1,479
Ad'am.....	234	Finisider.....	342
Asker.....	140	Generali.....	36,490
Bankers.....	1.00	IFEL.....	2,865
H.V.A.....	62.50	Italgas.....	695
Mo-Ho-Am-Ho d	70	Italfaser.....	542
Hoevoeren.....	64.10	La Rinas.....	135
J.A.N.....	56.90	Marinetti.....	1,162
Philips van.....	110	Mediocredito	770.2
Robeco.....	155.50	Pirelli.....	875
Rainco.....	99	Sisa Visco.....	1,273

Ver Mach...	143	Air Liquide...	257
Brussels		Alimentaire...	86
Arbed.....	4,870	BSN.....	630
Brux-Lamb...	1,965	Carrefour...	1,310
Comp. Indus...	1,344	Chem. Large...	31
Elect. Energ...	6,080	Citroën.....	31
CBF Entrep...	1,740	Cie Bancaire...	268
Hoboken.....	4,300	CFF.....	116
Pétrofin.....	4,290	CGE.....	277
Ph. Gevaert...	1,152	CCF.....	120
Co. Générale...	2,535	Fereda.....	226
Solvay.....	2,430	L'Oréal.....	1,453
Un. Minière...	1,942	Mach. Bulli...	35,6
		Michelin...	710
		Moel-Henn...	465
		Odolines...	221
		Nucor.....	87,5
Frankfurt			

Bayer	115.50	Perrier	174
Commerzbank	131.50	Peuget	170
Cont. Gummi	62	Rh. Poulenc	124
Daimler	226.50	Sacilor	92.5
Demag	153	S. Gobein	103.9
DeufBark	251.30	Suez	162
DresdBank	171.50	Télémanique	844
Gebr. Aktien	87.50	Thomson	143.5
Hoesch	51.10	Usinor	101.5
Karlsb	347		
Kaufhof	187		

Zurich

Mehllsgesell.	206	Ciba-Geigy...	1,37
Neckermann...	82,50	Cr. Suisse...	2,39
Rhein Stahl...	53	Fischer...	73
RWE gew...	111	Hof/Rochen.V	7,90
Schering...	214	Nestlé...	2,51
Siemens...	317	Sandoz...	2,22
Thyssen...	66	Sté B. Suisse...	48
Veba...	108	Sulzer...	2,87
Volkswagen...	82	U.B. Suisse...	2,65

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

By Will Weng

	C	F		C	F		
ALGAYVE	21	70	Clear	MADRID	29	81	Clear
AMSTERDAM	21	74	Cloudy	MILAN	26	82	Fair
ANAKA	26	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	30	86	Cloudy
ANTWERP	21	76	Cloudy	MOSCOW	30	86	Cloudy
BARCELONA	29	84	Fair	MUNICH	26	69	Cloudy
BELGRADE	29	84	Clear	NEW YORK	23	74	Showers
BELLEVILLE	29	77	Cloudy	PARIS	29	77	Clear
BRUSSELS	29	77	Cloudy	PARIS	29	82	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	29	77	Cloudy	PARIS	29	82	Cloudy
CHICAGO	29	77	Fair	PARIS	29	82	Cloudy
COLUMBIA	21	77	Clear	ROME	27	81	Fair
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Clear	ROME	27	77	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	21	72	Clear	ST. PETERSBURG	29	77	Clear
DUBLIN	14	72	Cloudy	TEHRAN	23	77	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	69	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
FLORENCE	20	86	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy	VENICE	26	79	Clear
GENOVA	25	77	Fair	VIENNA	20	88	Rain
HELSINKI	29	88	Fair	WARSAW	29	73	Cloudy
HONG KONG	27	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	29	73	Cloudy
LOS PALMAS	25	72	Fair	ZURICH	21	79	Cloudy
LONDON	25	77	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	20	83	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings at U.S. Capitals
at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

violations shown below are subject to

1



100

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most prestigious of the psychological organizations in the United States, is a source of great pride for me.

—By Alan Truscott

with the two and returned the two, and West made
 West had the other two.

هكذا بن الأصل

Turrall Breaks 1,500 Mark

Shaw Swims to 3d Record

INCORP. Calif., Aug. 26 (UPI)—The Amateur Athletic Union national swimming championships has produced a team record-setting performance to edge East Germany for world supremacy.

Swimmers splashed to a new record in the 1,500-meter freestyle on the fourth day of the meet. They ended yesterday's 16 American records.

Shaw, a 17-year-old high school student, yesterday broke his third world mark in the 1,500-meter freestyle.

He swam the mark of 15:51.85 that Stephen Holland of Australia set last September in Belgrade.

Shaw also shattered world records in the 200-meter and 400-meter freestyle events as he set a world mark on each of the three days that he swam in the Concord Community Park pool, the site of next weekend's meet with East Germany.

"I didn't think about records at all coming into the meet," Shaw said yesterday, "and I didn't think that I had a chance at a record in the 1,500 because I was swimming kind of tight."

Australia's Jenny Turrall and American Jo Harshbarger both set world standards during yesterday's women's 1,500-meter freestyle. Harshbarger charged away from the field to do the first 500 meters in a world record 2:47.68.

Turrall, overlooked by the American in the second half of the race and won in the world record time of 16:33.94. Turrall broke her own record of 16:39.28. Harshbarger, though, broke Turrall's mark of 2:50.10 for the 500 meters.

"My right shoulder started to get sore after the first 10 laps," Turrall said, "but it didn't slow me down. It just hurt."

The Santa Clara Swim Club repeated as overall team champions on the strength of their men's showing.

The American men, led by Shaw and world record performer John Hencken, are favored in next week's dual meet against the powerful East German squad. But the East German women, who hold 10 world records, are favorites over the U.S. girls.

"We'll definitely be the underdogs," said Marcia Money, "but going to take a miracle for us to win."

The American men, however, are far more confident.

"I think we've got a real good chance to run them over," said Mike Bruner.

Both sides may be hard pressed to match this past week's swimming performances. Nine men world-record times were posted—including 11 at the European swimming championships in Vienna—in the two meets.

In other events yesterday, Kim Peyton set an American mark of 58.22 in winning the women's 100-meter freestyle. Steve Furniss became a double winner when he took the men's 200-meter individual medley in 2:08.28. Kathy Haddy won the women's 200-meter medley in 2:22.47 and Tom Blinck took the men's 100-meter freestyle in 52.16.

French Yacht One Away from Ouster

WFOOT, R. I., Aug. 26 (UPI)—Southern Cross of Australia today gained a 3-0 lead in the French yacht race in the Atlantic.

The French yacht, the *Francis*, is in challenge trials for the America's Cup, winning the two-point third race by 5 minutes and 30 seconds.

Australian now needs only one victory in the best-of-seven series to become the challenger to the United States. The means will be represented by the new aluminum *Courageous* or by wooden *Intrepid*, which beat *Austral* in 1967 and

two American 12-meter yachts had the day off today.

Courageous leading in their series, 4-1.

However, *Intrepid* has protested yesterday's loss, alleging that *Austral* was fouled by luffing in third leg. The New York Yacht Club protest committee will announce its decision tomorrow.

With Jean Marie Leou, skipper, beat Southern Cross across the starting line on seconds on a clear day.

Winds of 10 to 15 knots, but airmen Jim Hardy quickly edged Southern Cross ahead as Australian yacht continued their superiority in upwind

Australians added to their lead in the succeeding leg, but the French made 2 seconds on the fifth. But the final run, Australia sailed from France.

A U.S. yacht is not sailing in the series, but rather until the New York Yacht Club selection committee on the defending yacht.

Cup races for the prize over the same six-leg, mile triangular course on the Island Sound which is used for the trials, will Sept. 10 and will be a best-of-seven series.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	70	51	.578
New York	65	61	.516
Baltimore	62	63	.496
Minnesota	61	63	.492
Milwaukee	51	67	.433
Detroit	48	68	.414

Western Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Oakland	72	50	.590
Kansas City	62	58	.517
Texas	60	62	.492
Chicago	58	64	.476
Minnesota	50	68	.425
California	49	70	.413

Sunday's Games			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 2			
Cleveland 4, Oakland 3			
Oakland 3, California 1			
New York 3, Minnesota 1			
Detroit 3, Texas 2			
Kansas City 3, Milwaukee 1			
Minnesota 3, Baltimore 1			

Major League Leaders

Batting (Based on 300 at-bats)			
Player	Team	AVG	HR
Tom Seaver	N.Y. Mets	.324	11
Steve Carlton	Phila.	.320	10
Steve Nouri	Cal.	.317	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	.315	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	.313	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	.311	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	.309	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	.307	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	.305	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	.303	10

Pitching (Based on 300 innings)			
Player	Team	ERA	W
Tom Seaver	N.Y. Mets	1.91	11
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10

Pitching (Based on 300 innings)			
Player	Team	ERA	W
Tom Seaver	N.Y. Mets	1.91	11
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10
Steve Carlton	Phila.	1.91	10

Acosta Disabled

BOSTON, Aug. 26 (UPI)—The Chicago White Sox have placed sore-armed pitcher Cy Acosta on the disabled list and reactivated catcher Ed Hartmann.

Acosta, who has been disabled since May 15, was placed on the disabled list for 15 days. Hartmann, who has been disabled since May 15, was reactivated.

Acosta, who has been disabled since May 15, was placed on the disabled list for 15 days. Hartmann, who has been disabled since May 15, was reactivated.

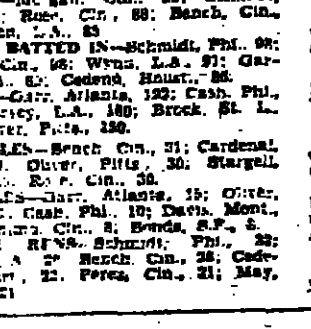
Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	70	51	.578
New York	65	61	.516
Baltimore	62	63	.496
Minnesota	61	63	.492
Milwaukee	51	67	.433
Detroit	48	68	.414

Western Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Oakland	72	50	.590
Kansas City	62	58	.517
Texas	60	62	.492
Chicago	58	64	.476
Minnesota	50	68	.425
California	49	70	.413

Sunday's Games			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 2			
Cleveland 4, Oakland 3			
Oakland 3, California 1			
New York 3, Minnesota 1			
Detroit 3, Texas 2			
Kansas City 3, Milwaukee 1			
Minnesota 3, Baltimore 1			

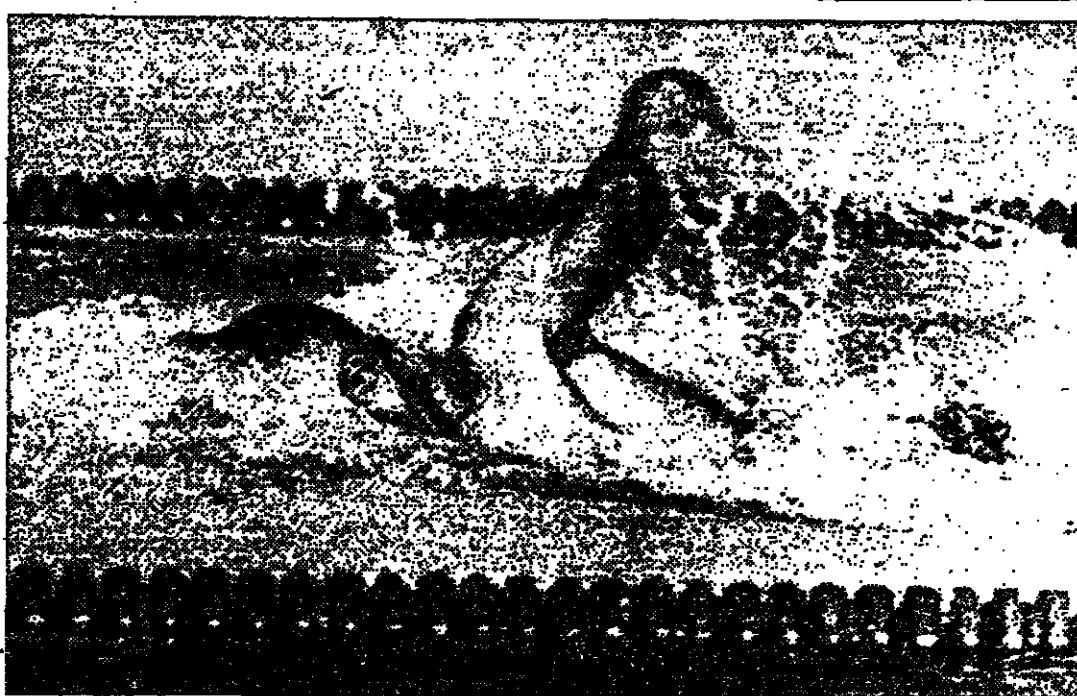
Everybody loves a winner.



Jim Beam

LOEB RHOADES & Co. is looking for REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE wishing to join the office in Lugano/CH. Tel.: 091.287.75.

LOEB RHOADES & Co. is looking for REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE wishing to join the office in Lugano/CH. Tel.: 091.287.75.



KEEPING EYE OUT FOR RECORD—Tim Shaw heads for the finish—and a world record—in the 1,500-meter freestyle. Shaw set three world standards in AAU meet.

Exceeds \$250,000 Plateau

Miller Is Golf Winner For 6th Time in 1974

By John S. Radosta

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 26 (UPI)—The others made brief runs at him, but the outcome was never in doubt and it was Johnny Miller all the way.

The 27-year-old golfer kept his composure, and stood off the challengers by firing a fourth-round 67 yesterday to win the Westchester Golf Classic. His 72-hole score of 289 set a record of 19 under par for the West Course of the Westchester Country Club.

The Westchester was Miller's sixth victory of the season, and his \$50,000 share of the \$250,000 purse raised his winnings this year to \$355,000.

Miller was in a final threesome yesterday which included Don Bies, who has never won a tournament since joining the pro tour in 1967.

"I was pulling so hard for Don that I nearly pulled him past me," Miller said.

The pulling worked just fine. Knowing he needed to sink a clutch putt for a birdie 4 on the 18th green to beat Tom Weiskopf for second place, Bies responded to the occasion and dropped the putt from 10 feet for a round of 68.

That birdie put his score at 371, two shots behind Miller, and raised his share of the purse to the runner-up's \$38,500.

Weiskopf, forced back to third with his 68 for 272, won \$17,750.

Jerry McGee, another six-year veteran who has not won a tournament, finished fourth at 274 after a 68.

Jack Nicklaus, who has won this tournament twice, tied for fifth with Larry Ziegler, the big hitter who gained four strokes in the first six holes, only to blow his chances with disastrous bogey on eight, nine and 11. Ziegler started the day four strokes behind Miller.

Berry, backed up from Tarenton, teamed with John Gilman on a 44-yard scoring pass and Ed Marinaro on a 25-yard toss that sent Minnesota into a 25-13 lead after three quarters.

Berry, a 10-year veteran, completed 17 of 37 pass attempts for 228 yards.

Buffalo's O.J. Simpson, who set an NFL record of 2,003 yards rushing in 1973, gained 18 yards in seven carries for the Bills.

behind Miller and at one point, in that hot front nine, he was within one shot of the leader. He finished with a 69. Nicklaus had a final 70.

Arnold Palmer, who started this tourney with a 68, ended it with a disastrous 80 for 282.

Sharks Defeat Hawaii in WFL

HONOLULU, Aug. 26 (UPI)—Reggie Oliver threw a 37-yard touchdown pass to Drey Eide with 2 minutes 14 seconds left in the game to give the Jacksonville Sharks a 14-8 victory over the Hawaiians in the World Football League yesterday.

With the Hawaiians leading 8-7 almost the entire second half, Oliver led Jacksonville on a 49-yard scoring march in five plays.

The Sharks scored the first three minutes into the game when Oliver hit Ed Scott with a 46-yard touchdown pass.

The Hawaiians then went ahead with 2:44 remaining in the first half when Ed Hargett, who was waived out of the National Football League last week, threw a 27-yard scoring pass to John Kelsey. Hargett then hit George Smith for the action point.

Vikings Remp

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Quarterback Bob Berry fired two third-quarter touchdowns and Minnesota's aging defense shut off Buffalo's running attack, giving the Vikings a 23-13 National Football League exhibition victory over the Bills last night.

Berry, backed up from Tarenton, teamed with John Gilman on a 44-yard scoring pass and Ed Marinaro on a 25-yard toss that sent Minnesota into a 25-13 lead after three quarters.

Berry, a 10-year veteran, completed 17 of 37 pass attempts for 228 yards.

Buffalo's O.J. Simpson, who set an NFL record of 2,003 yards rushing in 1973, gained 18 yards in seven carries for the Bills.

Pirates Take Over the Lead on Twinbill Sweep

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 26 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates moved into first place in the National League East Division yesterday with a doubleheader sweep of the San Diego Padres.

Ed Kirkpatrick's bases-loaded two-run single snapped a 2-2 tie in the seventh inning and Manny Sanguillen's pinch-hit bases-loaded triple highlighted a six-run ninth as the Pirates took the nightcap, 4-1. Pittsburgh took advantage of five walks in the 12th inning of the opener, two of them with the bases loaded, for a 4-1 victory. The sweep put Pittsburgh half a game ahead of St. Louis.

San Diego held a 3-1 lead after six innings of the nightcap and rookie right-hander Dave Friesleben, who has defeated Pittsburgh three times this year, appeared on his way to his 10th victory.

However, with one out in the seventh, he gave up a single to Ron Stump and Rube Harker was awarded first base on interference by catcher Chris Cannizarro. Al Oliver singled home Stump to tie the score, 2-2, and extend his hitting streak to 19 games.

Sanguillen pinch hit for Mike Ryan, who had struck out in all four of his previous at-bats, and

hit his 15th homer, but only his first since July 31.

The Dodgers scored three runs in the sixth inning with Jimmy Wynn driving in his 90th and 91st runs with a two-run double.

Steve Garvey got the Dodgers their first run in the first inning on a single for his 89th RBI. Dave Lopes, who tied the modern National League single game record by stealing five bases Saturday night, swiped his 54th base in the second inning.

The Cardinals' Lou Brock, who has 88 stolen bases this season and is threatening Maury Wills' stolen base record of 104 set in 1962, was thrown out for the 22nd time this year as catcher Steve Yeager did the job in the first inning.

Giants 4, Cubs 3

At San Francisco, Dave Kingman's bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth inning gave the Giants a 4-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Kingman's hit scored Tito Fuentes, who led off the inning with a double.

Fuentes went to third on a long fly by Bobby Bonds. The Cubs then intentionally walked Gary Matthews and Chris Speier to

locked up the Pirates' victory with his bases-clearing double off reliever Larry Hardy. Sanguillen scored on a double by reliever Ramon Hernandez, who tallied the Pirates' final run on Stennett's single.

Dodgers 9, Cards 5

At Los Angeles, Ron Cey hit a two-run homer and Willie Crawford doubled in two runs to highlight a five-run first inning and the Dodgers went on to beat St. Louis 9-3, to stay 1 1/2 games in front of Cincinnati in the National League West.

Andy Messersmith recorded his 15th victory against five losses but needed four innings of relief work by ironman Mike Marshall, who appeared in his 54th game. Marshall came on with the Dodgers in front, 6-3, and the bases loaded in the sixth inning and didn't permit a run, giving up only one hit. It was Marshall's 19th save of the season.

The Dodgers collected 14 hits off five St. Louis pitchers. Los Angeles chased Alan Foster, now 7-9, in the opening inning. He sent eight men to the plate, collecting four hits and a walk. Foster was taken out after Cey

hit his 15th homer, but only his first since July 31.

At Chicago, Jorge Orta and Jerry Hairston collected seven hits and drove in two runs apiece to lead the White Sox to an 8-5 triumph over Cleveland in the second game of a doubleheader after winning the opener by the same score. Wilbur Wood, walking one and striking out eight, won his 19th game against 15 losses in the opener.

In the nightcap, Orta hit safely his first four times up while Hairston collected three safeties off three Cleveland pitchers. The Indians, who dropped all four games of the series, succeeded in knocking out starter Stan Bahnsen, who was given an 8-0 lead in the first three innings.

The White Sox scored six times in the third inning with Orta collecting two singles and Hairston contributing a double as Chicago knocked out starter Steve Arlin.

Pat Kelly, Orta, Tony Muser and Carlos May opened the game with consecutive singles for the first two Chicago runs.

Pat Kelly, Orta, Tony Muser and Carlos May opened the game with consecutive singles for the first two Chicago runs.

Pat Kelly, Orta, Tony Muser and Carlos May opened the game with consecutive singles for the first two Chicago runs.

RESIDENT MANAGER

OFFSHORE OIL PROJECT £15,000

Required by an International Firm of Consulting Engineers for a major offshore oil project in the Arabian Gulf. The project consists of water injection and oil production facilities for a large offshore oilfield involving wellhead towers, jackets, jack-up barges, submarine pipelines together with the deck installation associated with oil production and water injection.

The Resident Manager will have overall responsibility for the construction management of the project and will head a team of civil, mechanical, electrical, pipeline, instrument, welding, marine and construction engineers and inspectors. He must be a professionally qualified engineer and have proven managerial and technical ability with substantial experience in the management of large oil or petrochemical projects and preferably with marine or offshore experience.

The salary is negotiable in the region of £15,000 p.a. with free married accommodation provided and four weeks annual leave.

Please reply in complete confidence giving full details of experience and qualifications to:

P J R Kent, St. Ermins Hotel (suite 278) Caxton Street, London SW1H 0QW.

DIRECTOR- PHARMACEUTICAL MARKETING INTERNATIONAL

Promotion has created this senior appointment within the International Division of a U.S. Corporation in Fortune 100. The position is currently located in England and entails developing marketing/business strategies and plans for a major segment of the Division's pharmaceutical business - co-ordinating their implementation and monitoring through country management. The overall challenge is to accelerate the growth of this business throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Additional to the real needs within the current position, this opening is perceived as an opportunity to recruit an outstanding executive capable of assuming general management or similarly advanced responsibilities within approximately three years. Thus the career development nature of this appointment is particularly attractive.

Applications are invited from senior executives, aged 30-40, with at least eight years' broad marketing management experience with a university degree in the pharmaceutical or related disciplines is essential and a post-graduate business qualification would be preferred. Business competence and accomplishment is more important than nationality but candidates must have complete mastery of the English language.

This appointment carries excellent salary and benefit terms as appropriate to its seniority and importance and relocation assistance will be provided where necessary. (Ref: H1063/IHT)

REPLIES will be forwarded direct, unopened and in confidence to the client unless addressed to our Security Manager listing companies to which they may not be sent. They should include comprehensive career details, not refer to previous correspondence with P.A. and quote the reference on the envelope.

PA ADVERTISING LIMITED, 2 Albert Gate, London SW1X 7JU, ENGLAND. Tel: 01-235 6060

MARKETING DIRECTOR VENEZUELA

Complete marketing responsibility for \$10 million Caracas-based Venezuelan company with major product entries in cereals, beverages, pet foods and detergents. Must be able to conceive, develop and implement all marketing plans and have conceptual consumer research understanding as it relates to total development and launch of new products to ensure relative merits of agency's role in creative marketing executions, have a healthy perception of the use of various media and have working knowledge of copy development, general advertising and promotion strategy. Prefer brand management experience with a leading U.S. consumer goods company. Bilingual, bicultural background will be a plus, as well as in-depth exposure to finance and operations. Must be readily promotable to general management position. College degree required with preference for MBA or equivalent.

Attractive salary, benefits and incentives. Our representative will be in Europe to conduct interviews the week of September 23rd. Send resume with salary history in strictest confidence to: R.D. Yenerich.

WANTED

THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

appears every TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. M. Perera, 21 Rue de Berri Paris (2e), Tel: 225-26-90 or Telex: 28-609.

LOEB RHOADES & Co.

is looking for REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE wishing to join the office in Lugano/CH. Tel.: 091.287.75.

WANTED

THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

appears every TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. M. Perera, 21 Rue de Berri Paris (2e), Tel: 225-26-90 or Telex: 28-609.

